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1983



PLANT ASSOCIATIONS

Of The Crooked River National Grassland,
Ochoco National Forest

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PLANT ASSOCIATIONS OF THE
CROOKED RIVER NATIONAL GRASSLAND

William E. Hopkins and Bernard L. Kovalchik
Plant Ecologists

June 1983

USDA
Forest Service
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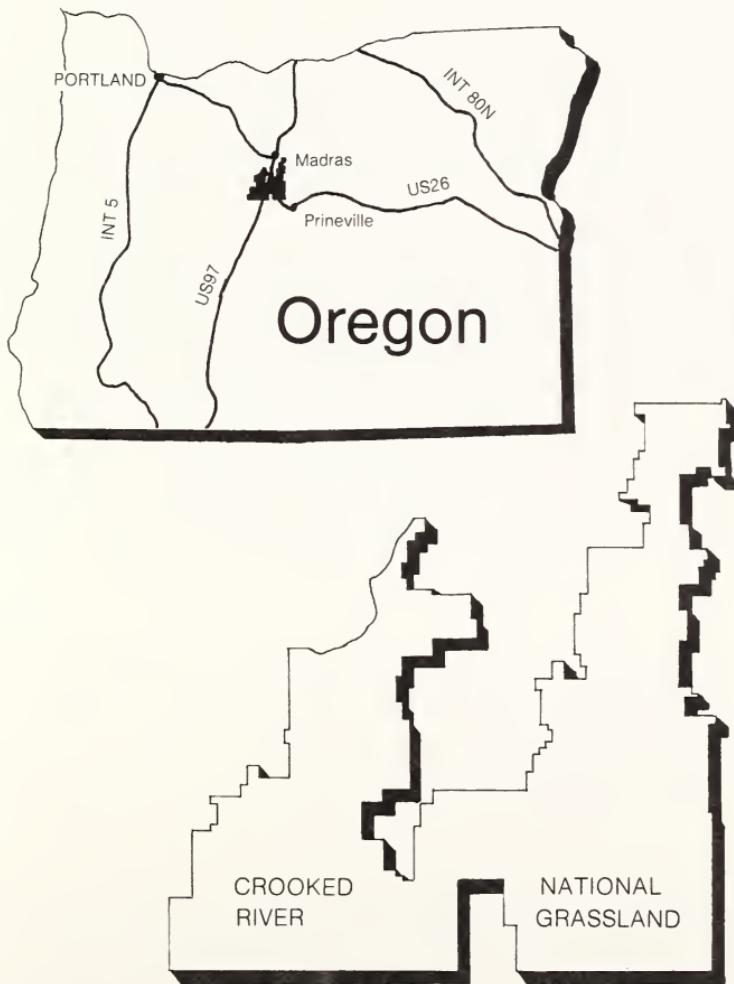
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INTRODUCTION

This plant association guide has been developed as an aid for Forest Service resource managers to identify long term stable plant associations found on the Crooked River National Grassland. The guide describes in detail good, fair, and poor range condition on lands seeded to either crested wheatgrass or beardless wheatgrass in addition to a discussion of a roadside enclosure considered to be in good to excellent condition. Other associations described include seven native non-forested associations, an inclusive discussion of riparian types, and one forested association. A vegetation dichotomous key is found in the front of the guide and line drawings of all of the dominant plants are arranged by lifeform in the appendix.

Location Map





General Discussion

The Crooked River National Grassland comprises approximately 106,000 acres administered by the Ochoco National Forest headquartered in Prineville, Oregon. The Grassland is being managed so as to promote development of grassland agriculture and sustained yield of the forage, fish and wildlife, timber, water and recreation resources.

The general area was surveyed in 1869 and 1870, establishing township, section and quarter section corners. The surveyors made some notation concerning the soils and vegetation of Central Oregon. Comments such as ". . . this township is either level or gently rolling prairie with a good sod and is suitable for agriculture and grazing. There is good water in Willow Creek all the year. . ." appeared in the official report dated May 18, 1884. Once this report and others were released alluding to the lush western grasslands, immense interest was generated among homesteaders. Soon the pioneers came. Starting around 1880 homesteaders were allowed to claim 160 acre tracts, where they worked to clear the land of the native bunchgrasses and began grain farming. Unfortunately, two major things were not considered. First, families could not make a decent living on a 160 acre farm. Second, there was inadequate rain to support crops of grain. These conditions led to crop failure and finally to homesteaders abandoning their farms and homes. There were approximately 700 homesteaders scattered across what is now the Crooked River National Grassland.

By 1935 about 35 percent of the 700 homesteads had been taken over by Federal Land Banks and private mortgage banks in foreclosures. The remaining 65 percent of the lands were still privately owned. Due to vast acres laying idle and not paying taxes, the local county officials pressed for legislation that would provide some type of revenue. Concurrently, another historical event was also to be staged. The Dustbowl Era associated with Oklahoma, Texas, Wyoming, and Nebraska was also taking its toll in central Oregon. At this time, the Federal Government began to buy the land back from the remaining homesteaders.

The Secretary of Agriculture was then directed, through legislation, to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization in order to correct maladjustments in land use. In an administrative order of July 15, 1938, the Secretary of Agriculture identified that "the requirement of protect or use, and management of said lands are identical to those of the adjoining and related National Forest lands". In January of 1954, jurisdiction was transferred to the Forest Service. On June 20, 1960, nineteen Land Utilization projects were officially designated as National Grasslands. Only four days later the Secretary of Agriculture issued an Administrative Order that stated that all Forest Service regulations and policies apply to the Grasslands.

During the mid 30's and early 40's, vast acres were treated in order to correct the poor forage conditions that existed over a large part of the Grassland. Acres were treated and planted to either crested wheatgrass or beardless wheatgrass.

Again, starting in the early 60's, many acres were variously treated in order to gain control of juniper and shrub competition with additional seeding of crested and beardless wheatgrass.

Physical Setting

Topography characteristic of the Grasslands is of gently rolling hills and low buttes separated by wide flats. There are also deep canyons along the Deschutes and Crooked Rivers in addition to less dramatic canyon relief along Squaw and Willow Creeks. Elevations range from under 2,000 feet in canyon bottoms to 2,300 feet at Madras to 5,108 feet on Gray Butte. The western portion of the Grassland is plateau-like while the eastern and northeastern part is gently rolling land. The greatest relief is associated with buttes and hills on the southeastern boundary of the Grassland. Midbasin plains occur in the vicinity of Madras, Culver, and Metolius.

Climate

The climate of the Grassland is similar to that of the rest of central Oregon. Average annual precipitation at Madras, Oregon approaches 9 inches and comes mainly during the winter months as snow. Temperatures tend to be moderate throughout the year with the coldest occurring in December and January. The frost-free season is very short with the average growing season approaching only 100 days. Due to widely varying day and night temperatures, frost can occur any month of the year.

Classification Concept

Plant communities are usually classified by one or two philosophies: the continuum or the discrete community (habitat type). A continuum in environment and climax vegetation as described by Hall (1970) has been chosen for this classification. Sampling was designed to encompass variability in soil, elevation, topography, climate, and vegetation. This approach provides the required data base for statistical analysis of vegetative response to its environment.

Native Vegetation¹

Continuous undisturbed tracts of mature native vegetation no longer exist today as when the pioneers first settled the Grasslands. However, several places have been found where disturbance appears to have been negligible and serve as valuable reference areas. These include the Island (Driscoll, 1964a, 1964b), the right-of-way along Highway 97, Round Butte, Crusher Butte, Juniper Butte, Haystack Butte, and Gray Butte among others.

Plant communities supporting native vegetation were grouped into "plant associations" to facilitate land management. The plant association provides the ecological basis for management guidelines related to tree stockability, silviculture, successional patterns, and vegetative mapping. The following criteria had to be met before being classified as an association: (1) the association differs from all other associations in land management limitation and opportunities; (2) the association can be recognized on the ground in any stage of disturbance; (3) the association should have limited variability in species composition; and (4) the association should have limited variability in productivity.

Plant associations can be readily identified in the field approximately 70 percent of the time. The interface between associations is often very subtle and difficult to distinguish because of localized climates and edaphic (soil) gradients. When mixed associations are encountered the land manager is encouraged to form a management decision based on management needs.

Introduced Vegetation

Homesteaders modified the majority of lands found on the Grassland. Due to aggressive farming of the deeper soils on the flat ground, the natural vegetation has been lost in many cases. Efforts to reestablish native vegetation on plowed acres has met with minimal success and most of these acres have been planted with introduced grasses. Today, approximately 70,000 acres of the total 106,000 acres support either crested or beardless wheatgrass. The plantings date back to as much as 40 to 45 years. Therefore, it would be convenient to assume that both crested and beardless wheatgrass are now a well established vegetative component of the Grassland. Indeed, they appear to have successfully replaced bunchgrasses on the areas they have been established.

Both crested and beardless wheatgrass are usually used to seed rangeland in poor condition. Intermediate wheatgrass and big bluegrass have been used occasionally with some success. These bunchgrasses are usually planted as grass monocultures and following a 2-year period of establishment, are pastured.

Tracts of land supporting crested and beardless wheatgrass were sampled in 1981 in order to gain information on variability in soil, elevation, topography, climate, and vegetation. These data were then analyzed in order to gain an understanding of vegetative response to environment. Attempts were made to form plant associations based on the presence of perennial lifeforms (tree/shrub/herb) which appeared to have some degree of association from site to site. Unfortunately, these highly modified sites did not offer significant differences in the three lifeforms to form different plant associations. For instance, soils varied from fine sands to silty loams, with depths from 6 to 60 inches, but no significant difference in species composition, percent canopy cover, or density was found from site to site. Apparently, the

¹Kenneth E. Neiman, Plant Ecologist, USDA Forest Service, assisted in collection and analysis of native vegetation during the first field season.

70,000 acres that were planted to either crested or beardless wheatgrass appear to meet the minimal growth requirements for these two grasses. The overall vegetative capacity of these modified acres appears now to be expressed in a combination of perennial woody vegetation (juniper and shrubs) in addition to the introduced bunchgrasses.

Also, the plowed land now occupied by introduced bunchgrasses lies almost totally within land forms associated with the native western juniper/big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass - Idaho fescue association. It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that the introduced acres occupy one relatively uniform site that was once occupied by the above native association and there is no need to identify introduced communities at levels finer than dominance by either crested or beardless wheatgrass.

Consequently, a Reconnaissance Forage Rating procedure was developed to help the range manager appraise vegetative composition. The procedure revolves around a balance of decreasing bunchgrass canopy cover to increasing bunchgrass and shrub canopy cover. Crested and beardless communities of good, fair, and poor condition are described in relation to the Reconnaissance Forage Rating procedure.

Plant Association and Community Codes and Criteria

Name: Each native plant association and introduced community is given a name that should reflect the important trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants. In some cases one of the lifeforms may be omitted; e.g., stiff sagebrush/sandberg bluegrass-bigseed lomatium.

Taxonomic Nomenclature and Authority: Common names are used exclusively throughout the descriptions. All common names and scientific names are listed in the species list. Taxonomic authority for scientific names is Hitchcock et al. (1955-69), Hitchcock and Cronquist (1973), and Peck (1961). Common names follow Garrison et al. (1976), Hitchcock and Cronquist (1973), and occasionally Peck (1961). A slash (/) in the name separates species of different lifeforms, while a dash (-) separates species of similar lifeform.

Environment and Soils: Notations are given in feet and inches; values that occur outside the usual range of data are noted in ().

Vegetation: Dominants are those shrubs and herbaceous plants expressed by percent canopy which dominant under good range conditions. Average stand composition does not always represent climax vegetative conditions; note plant status in the "Status" column. Vegetation is also summarized in Tables 1 and 2 and in the Appendix.

Constancy: Constancy is the percent of plots containing the given species regardless of size of the plant or abundance.

Status: A decreaser is a plant so palatable or site sensitive that it is the first plant to decrease under excessive grazing or site disturbance. An increaser is a plant either low in palatability or insensitive to heavy grazing or site disturbance. The decreaser-increaser designation is used exclusively for shrubs and herbaceous plants. Trees are designated as either seral (successional) or climax depending upon their ability to successfully regenerate with minimum stand disturbance. Seral species are the most aggressive in occupying an area following any disturbance; however, their regeneration potential declines as environmental conditions begin to stabilize towards prevailing climatic and edaphic norms. Major-minor suggests the relative dominance of the species in a stabilized state; major implies the stand dominant, and minor refers to a subordinate or weak codominant status. Key indicator species may be absent in stands that have closed canopies, in which case openings or roadsides should be used as reference areas for determining plant potentials.

Productivity (forested types): Site Index (SI) is based on average height of dominant trees at age 100 for the ponderosa pine/bitterbrush/fescue association found on the southern end of the Grassland west of Crooked River. (Refer to literature cited for source of site index tables.) TBA is total basal area of each species within the stand and is measured in square feet/acre. GBA is growth basal area or that basal area at which crop tree(s) grow at 20 rings per inch at diameter breast height.

Characteristics for Non-Forest Associations: Each discussion represents data for good to excellent range condition unless otherwise noted. Herbage is air dried weight of all forbs, grasses, and grasslikes found on a plot and expressed in lbs./acre. Surface rock is gravels and stones exceeding .75 inch in diameter which lie on the soil surface. BG+P is bare ground and naturally occurring pavement less than .75 inch in diameter. Moss is the cover of ground surface other than rock that is occupied by moss and lichens. Percent canopy cover references only the decreaser bunchgrasses and a combination of juniper and shrub.

Ft³/yr. Index: This index is a relative measure of cubic volume which may not be realized under management. The equation $SI/10 \times GBA/10 \times 0.5$ was derived for ponderosa pine by Hall (1973). This equation was applied to the ponderosa pine association.

It must be impressed upon the land manager that the cubic volume associated with the ponderosa pine/bitterbrush/fescue association is merely a relative estimate of site potential. Mean is the average value for the type. Five percent CI is the confidence interval at the 95 percent probability level; i.e., a mean site index value of 70 and a 5 percent CI of 2 suggest a stand within that association can have a site index value between 68 and 72 or 70 ± 2 , 95 times out of 100. The 5 percent CI figure is strongly affected by sample size. In some cases, the data base is either too small or variable to compute a meaningful 5 percent CI.

VEGETATION-SITE KEY TO NATURAL PLANT
ASSOCIATIONS AND INTRODUCED COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE
CROOKED RIVER NATIONAL GRASSLAND

Page

1.	Site dominated by forest vegetation, ponderosa pine common <u>Ponderosa pine/bitterbrush/fescue</u> CPS2-11	44
1.	Shrub-steppe or meadow vegetation predominates.	
2.	Wet sites dominated by sedge, rush, willow, or Kentucky bluegrass.	
3.	Kentucky bluegrass dominant, soil surface dry by early summer. <u>Moist (bluegrass) meadow</u>	27
3.	Kentucky bluegrass absent or subordinate to sedges, rushes, and forbs.	
4.	Wet meadow dominated by sedges and rushes. <u>Wet meadows</u>	27
4.	Seeps, springs, and streamsides	
5.	Streamside sites dominated by willows, alders, rushes, sedges, grasses, and forbs. <u>Streamside riparian</u>	27
5.	Seeps and springs dominated by shrubs, sedges, grasses, and forbs. <u>Seeps and springs</u>	27
2.	Dry sites dominated by upland shrubs and bunchgrass.	
6.	Introduced bunchgrasses on reclaimed farmland	
7.	Crested wheatgrass dominant grass; obviously planted.	
<u>Western juniper/gray rabbitbrush-big sagebrush/crested wheatgrass</u> CJS2-91		
	Roadside exclosures	13
	<u>Good Condition Crested</u>	15
	<u>Fair Condition Crested</u>	17
	<u>Poor Condition Crested</u>	19
7.	Beardless bluebunch wheatgrass dominant grass; obviously planted. <u>Western juniper/gray rabbitbrush-big sagebrush/beardless wheatgrass</u> CJS2-92	
	<u>Good Condition Beardless</u>	21
	<u>Fair Condition Beardless</u>	23
	<u>Poor Condition Beardless</u>	25
6.	Native upland shrub/bunchgrass sites.	

	<u>Page</u>
8. Slopes less than 20%, generally flat gently rolling topography.	
9. Patterned ground (mound and swale); mounds with deep rockless soil and swales with abundant surface rock on shallow soil.	
	<u>Western juniper/big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass-Idaho fescue, MOUND, and Sandberg bluegrass, SWALE</u> CJSB-11
	29
9. Ground not obviously patterned;	
10. Sandberg bluegrass and stiff sagebrush dominant on shallow rocky soils.	
	<u>Stiff sagebrush/Sandberg bluegrass-bigseed lomatium, SCABLAND</u> SD91-31
	32
10. Moderately deep soils dominated by big sagebrush, bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, and occasionally Thurber needlegrass.	
	<u>Western juniper/big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass-Idaho fescue, FLAT</u> CJS2-26
	34
8. Slopes greater than 30%, generally on sides of buttes.	
11. Canyonlands, usually steep side slopes above drainages.	
12. Southerly aspects (E - NW) dominated by bluebunch wheatgrass.	
	<u>Western juniper/big sagebrush-rock spirea/bluebunch wheatgrass-arrowleaf balsamroot, STEEP S CANYON</u> CJS2-31
	36
12. Northerly aspects (NW - E) dominated by Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass.	
	<u>Western juniper/big sagebrush-green rabbitbrush/Idaho fescue-arrowleaf balsamroot, STEEP N CANYON</u> CJS2-32
	38
11. Steep slopes on buttes, hills, and ridges.	
13. Southerly aspects (ESE - WNW) dominated by bluebunch wheatgrass.	
	<u>Western juniper/big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass-Sandberg bluegrass, S SLOPE</u> CJS2-13
	40
13. Northerly aspects (WNW-ESE) dominated by Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass.	
	<u>Western juniper/big sagebrush/Idaho fescue-bluebunch wheatgrass, N SLOPE</u> CJS2-12
	42

RECON FORAGE RATING OF STANDS OF
CRESTED OR BEARDLESS WHEATGRASS OR
NATIVE VEGETATION

1-- Estimate the combined canopy cover for the following decreaser bunchgrasses:

- A) Crested wheatgrass
- B) Beardless wheatgrass
- C) Intermediate wheatgrass
- D) Bluebunch wheatgrass
- E) Big bluegrass
- F) Idaho fescue
- G) Thurber's needlegrass
- H) Western needlegrass

2-- Estimate the combined canopy cover for all the following species of shrubs and increaser bunchgrasses:

- A) Big sagebrush
- B) Gray rabbitbrush
- C) Green rabbitbrush
- D) Bitterbrush
- E) Rock eriogonum
- F) Bottlebrush squirreltail
- G) Bulbous bluegrass
- H) Sandberg's bluegrass

3-- Subtract the shrub/increaser bunchgrass value from the decreaser bunchgrass value. Assume the decreaser bunchgrass value to be a positive integer while the combined shrub/increaser bunchgrass value is negative. Therefore, a negative value is possible. For example: 12% = total decreaser bunchgrass canopy cover and 30% = total shrub/increaser bunchgrass canopy cover.

$$12 - 30 = -18$$

Apply a constant of +60 (allows a 0-100 scale).

$$-18 + 60 = 42$$

The score is 42, or a low fair forage condition (Figure 1). Notice how the intercepts of decreaser bunchgrass cover (12 percent) and combined shrub/increaser bunchgrass cover (30 percent) with the score of 42 fall within acceptable confidence limits for their regressions.

This technique will work satisfactorily for tracts that have not been treated in the last 8-10 years for shrubs or reseeding. If the area has been treated for shrubs or juniper by herbicides, fire, or disk ing it is highly questionable if the Recon Forage Rating approach is an actual measure of forage condition. However, if the area still supports the dead shrubs from a recent treatment, the user may, with experience, estimate the total shrub canopy cover and use the Recon approach as outlined. For example: observed canopy cover is 10 percent for crested wheatgrass, 7 percent for Sandberg's bluegrass, and 5 percent for shrubs. The "score" is $10 - (7 + 5) + 60 = 58$. Looking at Figure 1, the scorer might initially estimate a forage rating of high fair using the "score" only. Closer examination of Figure 1 shows the intercept of cover values for decreaser bunchgrasses (10 percent) and increaser bunchgrasses + shrubs (12 percent) with the score (58) falls outside acceptable confidence limits along the vertical projection of "score" 58. The stand does not fit measured relationships. Further examination of the site reveals numerous charred shrub stems from a fire about 5 years ago. Estimated prefire shrub cover is 30 percent, giving a new score of $10 - (7 + 30) + 60 = 33$, or high poor condition.

Figure 2 on page 10 presents regressions for native associations and is used in a similar manner.

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FIGURE 1. REGRESSIONS FOR RATING RANGE CONDITION ON INTRODUCED COMMUNITIES
 A---Width of shaded area above and below each regression line indicates the 5% Confidence Interval for a single measurement installed on a given site in order to establish a condition rating.

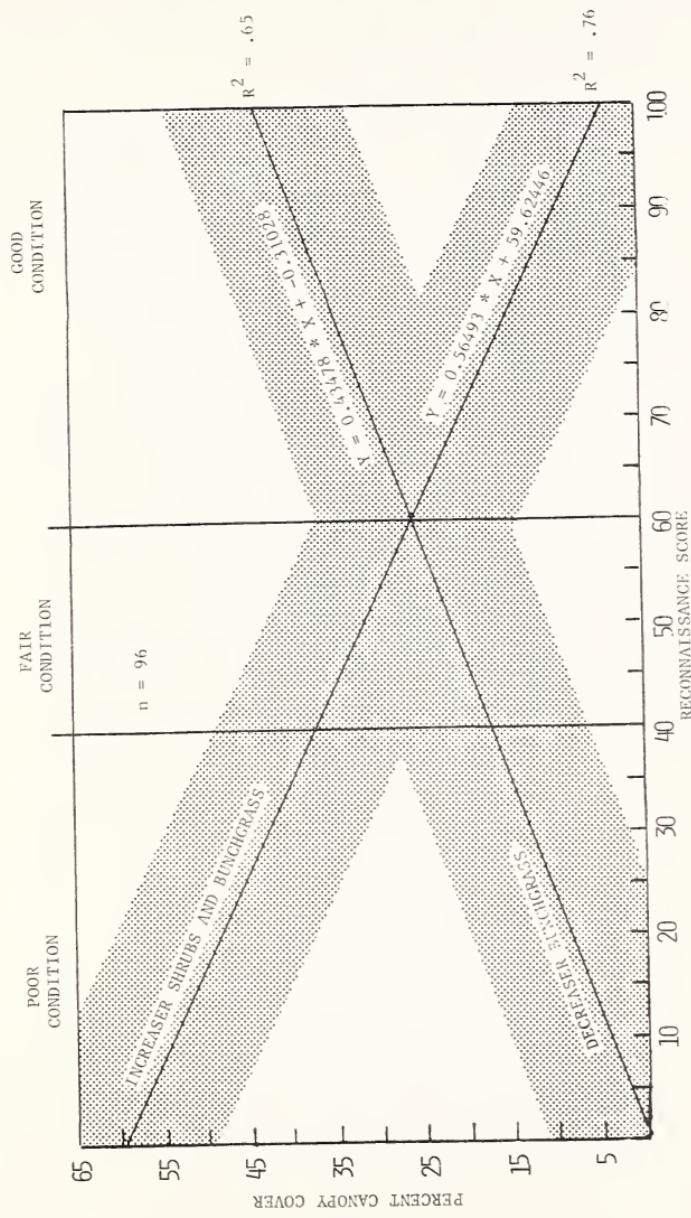




TABLE 1. COMPARISONS OF VEGETATION COVER CLASSES ON SEVEN CONDITIONS OF INTRODUCED COMMUNITIES (%)

	CJS2-91 EXPOSURE	CJS2-91 GOOD	CJS2-91 FAIR	CJS2-91 POOR	CJS2-92 GOOD	CJS2-92 FAIR	CJS2-92 POOR
JUNIPER	1	2	2	3	2	2	3
SHRUBS	18	10	22	28	16	14	29
DECREASER							
BUNCHGRASS	37	26	25	13	32	21	12
INCREASER							
BUNCHGRASS	4	7	8	13	6	13	13
ANNUAL							
GRASSES	13	17	11	13	13	17	23
PERENNIAL							
FORBS	11	23	12	9	11	11	17
ANNUAL							
FORBS	8	6	8	11	9	10	8

WESTERN JUNIPER/GRAY RABBITBRUSH-
BIG SAGEBRUSH/CRESTED WHEATGRASS
(ROADSIDE EXCLOSURES)
CJS2-91



**WESTERN JUNIPER/GRAY RABBITBRUSH-
BIG SAGEBRUSH/CRESTED WHEATGRASS
(ROADSIDE EXCLOSURES)**

ENVIRONMENT

Slope position: Bottoms, flats
 Aspect: All exposures
 Slope: Flat to 5%
 Elevation: 2800-3200'
 Topography: Gentle undulating; concave to convex

SOILS

Geology: Highly weathered tuffs & basalts intermixed with ash
 Surface texture: Sand to sandy loam
 Rooting depth: 9-48"
 Total depth: 9-48"
 Remarks: Roadside exclosures for upwards of 40 years following introduction of introduced bluegrass

VEGETATION

<u>Dominants</u>	<u>% Canopy Cover</u>	<u>Constancy</u>	<u>Status</u>
Juniper	1-2	100	Increaser/climax
Big sagebrush	1-4	100	Increaser/climax
Gray rabbitbrush	2-15	100	Increaser/unpalatable
Green rabbitbrush	1-10	100	Increaser/unpalatable
Crested wheatgrass	32-45	100	Introduced/palatable
Bulbous bluegrass	0-5	43	Increaser/palatable
Sandberg bluegrass	0-5	71	Increaser/palatable
Cheatgrass	1-35	100	Increaser/palatable
Sixweeks fescue	0-5	43	Increaser/unpalatable
Bottlebrush squirreltail	0-1	71	Increaser/palatable
Yarrow	1-4	100	Increaser/unpalatable
Lupine	0-8	86	Increaser/unpalatable

Good to Excellent Condition: Dominant herbaceous grass is represented by the introduced crested or beardless wheatgrass with a cover averaging 37 percent. Bulbous bluegrass, Sandberg bluegrass, and bottlebrush squirreltail may be found on these sites but the combined canopy cover rarely exceeds 4 percent. Dominant perennial forbs would include yarrow and lupine with a combined canopy cover approaching 6 percent. Chickweed, littleflower collensia, alyssum, spring draba, and small-flowered willowweed comprise the important annual flora and contributes 5 percent canopy cover. The remaining checklist of both perennial and annual plants may be viewed as very insignificant and will contribute only 3 percent of the overall canopy cover in these reference sites.

Indicators: Nearly pure stands of crested or beardless wheatgrass with insignificant amounts of other bunchgrass and forbs indicate a stable condition. Shrub cover usually in excess of 10 percent but not more than 20 percent.

Revegetation: Both crested wheatgrass and beardless wheatgrass perform satisfactorily on flat to gently rolling topography characteristics of these down slope sites. Natural revegetation of these sites has been slow.

Problems Associated with Management: All of these sites should be preserved as reference areas. Various vegetation treatments such as fire or herbicide spraying should be used in part of these communities for response measurements and reference to woody plant development.

<u>CHARACTERISTICS</u> (7 plots in good - excellent condition)				<u>% Canopy Cover</u>	
<u>Herbage</u>	<u>Surface Rock</u>	<u>BG + P</u>	<u>Moss</u>	<u>Decreaser Bunchgrass</u>	<u>Juniper/ Shrubs</u>
MEAN	529	2	42	40	37
5% C.I.	69	2	9	8	4

WESTERN JUNIPER/GRAY RABBITBRUSH
BIG SAGEBRUSH/CRESTED WHEATGRASS
(GOOD CONDITION)
CJS2-91



WESTERN JUNIPER/GRAY RABBITBRUSH-
BIG SAGEBRUSH/CRESTED WHEATGRASS
(GOOD CONDITION)

ENVIRONMENT

Slope position: Bottoms and flats
 Aspect: All exposures
 Slope: Flat to 15%
 Elevation: 2200-3200'
 Topography: Flats, gentle side-slopes, plateaus

SOILS

Geology: Highly weathered tuffs & basalts intermixed with ash
 Surface texture: Sand - sandy loam
 Rooting depth: 10-30"
 Total depth: 10-30"
 Remarks: Plowed soils with some loss of A horizon; durapan usually present.

VEGETATION

Dominants	% Canopy Cover	Constancy	Status
Big sagebrush	(0) 1-6	86	Increaser/climax
Gray rabbitbrush	(0) 2-15	83	Increaser/unpalatable
Green rabbitbrush	(0) 1-10	93	Increaser/unpalatable
Crested wheatgrass	15-45	100	Introduced/palatable
Sandberg bluegrass	0-6	79	Increaser/palatable
Cheatgrass	1-40	100	Increaser/palatable in spring
Sixweeks fescue	0-5	48	Increaser/unpalatable
Bottlebrush squirreltail	0-4	52	Increaser/palatable
Spring draba	1-2	100	Invader/unpalatable
Chickweed	1-4	100	Increaser/unpalatable

Good Condition: Crested wheatgrass dominant grass with an average canopy cover of 29 percent. Assortment of forbs with annuals being the most important. Combined cover of all perennials and annuals not exceeding 19 percent. Crested wheatgrass, beardless wheatgrass, bluebunch wheatgrass, western needlegrass, and Thurber needlegrass exhibits a canopy cover averaging 31 percent. Combined juniper and shrub canopy ranges from 3-27 percent.

Indicators: Decrease in crested wheatgrass cover and increase in bottlebrush squirreltail, bulbous bluegrass, and Sandberg bluegrass associated with a lowered condition rating. Presence of some juniper and shrubs consistent with a good condition rating.

Revegetation: Productive sites normally associated with deep soils. Both crested and beardless wheatgrass perform very satisfactorily. Shrub control desirable but some shrub cover beneficial for wildlife. Bitterbrush potential and distribution unclear due to past management.

Problems Associated with Management: Maintain vegetative cover to help protect sites. Herbage production is moderate on these communities.

CHARACTERISTICS (22 plots in good condition)

Herbage	Surface Rock	BG + P	Moss	% Canopy Cover	
				Decreaser	Juniper/ Bunchgrass Shrubs
MEAN	318	3	63	28	31
5% C.I.	23	1	7	6	2

WESTERN JUNIPER/GRAY RABBITBRUSH-BIG SAGEBRUSH/CRESTED WHEATGRASS
(FAIR CONDITION)
CJS2-91



WESTERN JUNIPER/GRAY RABBITBRUSH-
BIG SAGEBRUSH/CRESTED WHEATGRASS
(FAIR CONDITION)

ENVIRONMENT

Slope position: Toeslopes, flats
 Aspect: All exposures
 Slope: Flat to 15%
 Elevation: 2600-3300'
 Topography: Flats, gentle side-slopes, plateaus

VEGETATION

Dominants	% Canopy Cover	Constancy	Status
Big sagebrush	(0) 1-20	85	Increaser/climax
Gray rabbitbrush	(0) 2-17	100	Increaser/unpalatable
Green rabbitbrush	(0) 3-15	100	Increaser/unpalatable
Crested wheatgrass	15-30	100	Introduced/palatable
Bulbous bluegrass	0-15	50	Increaser/palatable
Sandberg bluegrass	0-10	85	Increaser/palatable
Cheatgrass	(0) 1-25	96	Increaser/palatable
Sixweeks fescue	(0) 0-7	81	Increaser/unpalatable
Bottlebrush squirreltail	0-5	81	Increaser/palatable
Yarrow	(0) 1-5	92	Increaser/unpalatable
Spring draba	1-2	97	Invader/unpalatable
Chickweed	0-3	88	Increaser/unpalatable

Fair Condition: Crested wheatgrass dominant grass with average canopy cover of 23 percent. Area supports a noticeable increase in juniper and shrubs. More diverse flora than found in good condition. Beardless wheatgrass, intermediate cheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, bluebunch wheatgrass, bulbous bluegrass, western needlegrass, and Thurber needlegrass contribute an average canopy cover of 25 percent with a range of 15-36 percent. Juniper and all species of shrubs range from 8-36 percent with an average of 24 percent canopy cover on a given site.

Indicators: Increase in bottle squirreltail and bulbous bluegrass, and decrease in palatable decreaser bunchgrasses indicate a condition moving away from a rating of good. Increase in both annual plant diversity and canopy cover further indicates a changing condition.

Revegetation: Past use has allowed juniper and shrubs to occupy site due to overuse of grasses. Normal shrub and juniper cover should range between 10-18 percent canopy cover. Crested or beardless wheatgrass best suited for these sites unless a commercial seed source for native bunchgrasses is found.

Problems Associated with Management: Range manager should allow for some shrub cover to develop on these sites. Disking, prescribed fires, or the use of herbicides may further weaken desirable herbaceous vegetation if applied too frequently.

CHARACTERISTICS (26 plots in fair condition)					% Canopy Cover	
Herbage	Surface Rock	BG + P	Moss	Decreaser Bunchgrass	Juniper/ Shrubs	
MEAN	280	5	66	20	26	24
5% C.I.	28	2	6	5	2	3

WESTERN JUNIPER/GRAY RABBITBRUSH-
BIG SAGEBRUSH/CRESTED WHEATGRASS
(POOR CONDITION)
CJS2-91



WESTERN JUNIPER/GRAY RABBITBRUSH-
BIG SAGEBRUSH/CRESTED WHEATGRASS
(POOR CONDITION)

ENVIRONMENT

Slope position: Ridgetops, flats
 Aspect: All exposures
 Slope: Flat to 15%
 Elevation: 2500-3400'
 Topography: Concave, convex,
 flats, sideslopes, plateaus

VEGETATION

<u>Dominants</u>	<u>% Canopy Cover</u>	<u>Constancy</u>	<u>Status</u>
Juniper	(0) 1-10	93	Increaser/climax
Big sagebrush	0-40	86	Increaser/unpalatable
Gray rabbitbrush	1-30	100	Increaser/unpalatable
Green rabbitbrush	0-17	79	Increaser/unpalatable
Crested wheatgrass	2-20	100	Introduced/palatable
Bulbous bluegrass	0-10	36	Increaser/palatable
Sandberg bluegrass	(0) 3-20	93	Increaser/palatable
Cheatgrass	2-30	100	Increaser/palatable
Sixweeks fescue	0-15	79	Increaser/unpalatable
Bottlebrush squirreltail	0-5	86	Increaser/palatable
Yarrow	0-4	86	Increaser/unpalatable
Alyssum	0-5	79	Increaser/unpalatable
Chickweed	1-5	100	Increaser/unpalatable
Spring draba	1-3	93	Invader/unpalatable

Poor Condition: Combination of juniper and shrubs dominant these sites. Crested wheatgrass dominant bunchgrass with an average canopy cover of 11 percent. Beardless wheatgrass, intermediate wheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, big bluegrass, western needlegrass, and Thurber needlegrass have an average canopy cover of 14 percent. The combined canopy cover of juniper and shrubs ranges between 12-53 percent with an average 31 percent. These sites support a wide variety of annuals and perennials.

Indicators: Combined shrub and juniper cover in excess of 18 percent canopy cover suggest a poor condition. However, the juniper/shrub component must be viewed in light of the bunchgrass canopy cover. Combined increaser bunchgrass in excess of 8 percent also suggest a degraded site.

Revegetation: Juniper and shrub control measures should be taken and the area interplanted with either crested or beardless wheatgrass. Native vegetation could be re-introduced if a satisfactory seed-source can be located.

Problems Associated with Management: Past management has allowed shrubs and juniper to become dominant. Removal of shrubs and juniper will not by itself result in satisfactory response by bunchgrasses. Seeding of bunchgrasses is often needed. Cattle should be excluded for several years to allow establishment of bunchgrasses on seeded range.

<u>CHARACTERISTICS</u> (26 plots in poor condition)					<u>% Canopy Cover</u>	
	<u>Herbage</u>	<u>Surface Rock</u>	<u>BG + P</u>	<u>Moss</u>	<u>Decreaser Bunchgrass</u>	<u>Juniper/ Shrubs</u>
MEAN	166	5	69	19	14	31
5% C.I.	39	3	9	7	5	7

WESTERN JUNIPER/GRAY RABBITBRUSH-
BIG SAGEBRUSH/BEARDLESS WHEATGRASS
(GOOD CONDITION)
CJS2-92



WESTERN JUNIPER/GRAY RABBITBRUSH-
BIG SAGEBRUSH/BEARDLESS WHEATGRASS
(GOOD CONDITION)

ENVIRONMENT

Slope position: Toeslopes, flats
 Aspect: All exposures
 Slope: Flat to 10%
 Elevation: 2500-3100'
 Topography: Generally flat to undulating

SOILS

Geology: Highly weathered tuffs & basalts intermixed with ash
 Surface texture: Sand - sandy loam
 Rooting depth: 14-36"
 Total depth: 14-36"
 Remarks: Plowed soils with some loss of the original A horizon

VEGETATION

<u>Dominants</u>	<u>% Canopy Cover</u>		<u>Constancy</u>	<u>Status</u>
Juniper	(0)	1-3	90	Increaser/climax
Big sagebrush		0-15	80	Increaser/unpalatable
Gray rabbitbrush		2-20	100	Increaser/unpalatable
Green rabbitbrush		1-5	100	Increaser/palatable
Beardless wheatgrass		12-37	100	Introduced/climax
Sandberg bluegrass		0-8	80	Increaser/palatable
Cheatgrass		2-30	100	Increaser/palatable in
Sixweeks fescue	(0)	1-2	90	Increaser/unpalatable

Good Condition: Sites somewhat simple in terms of plant diversity. A wide range of annuals present and outnumber perennials. However, perennials dominate sites due to their large size. Combined canopy cover for beardless wheatgrass, intermediate wheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, big bluegrass, western needlegrass, and Thurber needlegrass ranges between 20-47 percent with an average of 32 percent. Combined juniper and shrub canopy cover ranges between 8-39 percent. Cheatgrass and sixweeks fescue canopy cover ranges from between 4-27 percent. Chickweed, spring draba, and yarrow appears widespread and with low canopy cover.

Indicators: Dominant herbaceous grass is beardless wheatgrass but a variety of additional native and introduced grasses may occur.

Revegetation: Sites supporting beardless wheatgrass or a combination of both beardless and crested wheatgrass can be maintained by proper management. Interplanting of either species recommended where void areas occur. Some shrub/juniper cover desirable to allow for important cover for wildlife (Maser and Gashwiler, 1978).

Problems Associated with Management: Range manager should allow for some juniper and shrub cover. Frequent burning, disking, or use of herbicides may disturb sites and create opportunities for establishment of undesirable vegetation.

CHARACTERISTICS (10 plots in good condition)					% Canopy Cover	
Herbage	Surface		Moss	Decreaser	Juniper/ Shrubs	
	Rock	BG + P			Bunchgrass	
MEAN	363	10	64	19	32	18
5% C.I.	69	5	8	7	5	7

WESTERN JUNIPER/GRAY RABBITBRUSH-
BIG SAGEBRUSH/BEARDLESS WHEATGRASS
(FAIR CONDITION)
CJS2-92



WESTERN JUNIPER/GRAY RABBITBRUSH-
BIG SAGEBRUSH/BEARLESS WHEATGRASS
(FAIR CONDITION)

ENVIRONMENT

Slope position: Toeslopes, flats and bottoms
 Aspect: All exposures
 Slope: Flat to 15%
 Elevation: 2400-3100'
 Topography: Generally flat to undulating

SOILS

Geology: Highly weathered tuffs & basalts intermixed with ash
 Surface texture: Sand to sandy loam
 Rooting depth: 6-32"
 Total depth: 6-32"
 Remarks: Generally well drained surface; plowed and mixed horizons.

VEGETATION

<u>Dominants</u>	<u>% Canopy Cover</u>	<u>Constancy</u>	<u>Status</u>
Juniper	0-7	82	Increaser/climax
Big sagebrush	0-20	73	Increaser/unpalatable
Gray rabbitbrush	0-15	55	Increaser/unpalatable
Green rabbitbrush	0-10	64	Increaser/unpalatable
Beardless wheatgrass	4-25	100	Introduced/climax
Sandberg bluegrass	1-30	100	Increaser/palatable
Cheatgrass	1-35	100	Increaser/palatable in
Sixweeks fescue	0-10	91	Increaser/unpalatable
Bottlebrush squirreltail	0-8	82	Increaser/palatable
Yarrow	0-15	82	Increaser/unpalatable
Lupine			

Fair Condition: Beardless wheatgrass rather evenly dispersed among the various species of shrubs. Similar checklist of annuals found here as represented in other crested and beardless wheatgrass stands. Combined canopy cover for beardless, intermediate, crested, and bluebunch wheatgrass plus Idaho fescue, big bluegrass, western needlegrass, and Thurber needlegrass averages 22 percent. The combined canopy cover for juniper and all shrubs ranges between 10-30 percent.

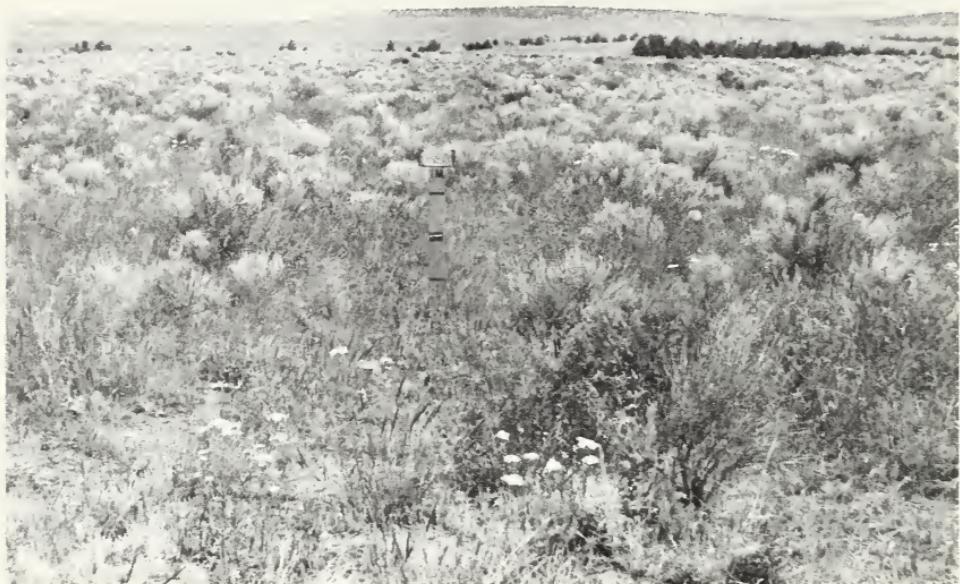
Indicators: Stands dominated by beardless wheatgrass with shrub and juniper cover in excess of 15 percent. The combination of decreaser bunchgrasses and increaser bunchgrass in conjunction with shrubs are critical in determining this condition.

Revegetation: Sites may be maintained with either beardless or crested wheatgrass. Native vegetation appears to be rather slow at reinvading the majority of the sites but are successful when established. A combination of both crested and beardless wheatgrass may be desirable.

Problems Associated with Management: Necessary to identify this condition in order to develop a grazing program that would result in a up-trend of these sites. A downward trend on these sites will result in the need for woody plant control and reseeding of bunchgrass.

<u>CHARACTERISTICS</u> (10 plots in fair condition)					<u>% Canopy Cover</u>	
	<u>Herbage</u>	<u>Surface</u>	<u>Decreas-</u>	<u>Bunchgrass</u>	<u>Juniper/</u>	<u>Shrubs</u>
		<u>Rock</u>	<u>BG + P</u>	<u>Moss</u>		
MEAN	240	4	70	19	22	16
5% C.I.	51	4	10	8	4	5

WESTERN JUNIPER/GRAY RABBITBRUSH-
BIG SAGEBRUSH/BEARDLESS WHEATGRASS
(POOR CONDITION)
CJS2-92



WESTERN JUNIPER/GRAY RABBITBRUSH-
BIG SAGEBRUSH/BEARDLESS WHEATGRASS
(POOR CONDITION)

ENVIRONMENT

Slope position: Toeslopes, flats
 Aspect: All exposures
 Slope: Flat to 25%
 Elevation: 2500-3500'
 Topography: Gentle rolling to undulating flats

SOILS

Geology: Highly weathered tuffs & basalts intermixed with ash
 Surface texture: Sand - sandy loam
 Rooting depth: 4-46"
 Total depth: 4-46"
 Remarks: Soils tend to be more sandy in texture than sandy loams

VEGETATION

Dominants	% Canopy Cover	Constancy	Status
Juniper	0-5	88	Increaser/climax
Big sagebrush	0-20	88	Increaser/unpalatable
Gray rabbitbrush	3-22	100	Increaser/unpalatable
Green rabbitbrush	2-20	100	Increaser/unpalatable
Beardless wheatgrass	2-20	100	Introduced/climax
Sandberg bluegrass	0-20	88	Increaser/palatable
Cheatgrass	1-35	100	Increaser/palatable in
Sixweeks fescue	0-10	63	Increaser/unpalatable
Bottlebrush squirreltail	0-8	88	Increaser/palatable
Yarrow	1-5	100	Increaser/unpalatable

Poor Condition: Juniper and shrubs dominant these sites with a combined woody plant canopy cover of more than three times that of the decreaser bunchgrasses. The annuals occur at approximately the same percent of canopy cover in these sites as they have in other condition classes. Combination of beardless wheatgrass, intermediate wheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, big bluegrass, western needlegrass, and Thurber needlegrass canopy cover ranges between 5-20 percent with the average cover being 12 percent. Juniper and shrub cover ranges between 27-37 percent.

Indicators: Abundant canopy cover of juniper and shrubs and low cover of beardless wheatgrass indicate a poor condition.

Revegetation: Sites suggest beardless and crested wheatgrass as well as native bunchgrass perform very satisfactorily. Excessive juniper and shrub cover will be strong competitors for site and adversely impact the important bunchgrasses. The use of prescribed fire has been successful in gaining control of excessive juniper and shrubs (Martin, 1978).

Problems Associated with Management: All poor condition sites present the opportunity for the range manager to gain control of species mix. To maximize investments, the range manager needs to identify sites where the potential for response to management is highest. The major characteristics for good response would include 1) deep soils, 2) 0-10 percent slopes, 3) lack of large surface rock, and 4) size and abundance of existing decreaser bunchgrasses.

CHARACTERISTICS (8 plots in poor condition)				% Canopy Cover	
Herbage	Surface Rock	BG + P	Moss	Decreaser Bunchgrass	Juniper/ Shrubs
MEAN	156	6	66	21	12
5% C.I.	61	6	9	7	32

WET SITES



WET SITES

Status: Riparian areas are of minor importance on the Grassland in terms of acres but not in terms of importance to livestock and wildlife. Unfortunately most riparian sites have been very disturbed. Because riparian classification will require more than a cursory glance we chose not to do extensive sampling at this time but to make the grassland riparian part of a larger riparian study being initiated on the Deschutes, Ochoco, Fremont, and Winema National Forests in 1982. Descriptions below are therefore very general.

Observed communities: Four broad riparian communities were observed on the Grassland in 1981¹

1. Streamside riparian occurs along perennial and intermittent water in canyons and foothills.
2. Moist meadow was observed at Squaw Flat (Volland, 1976).
3. Wet meadow was observed on the broad basin just northeast of the Grassland Headquarters (Volland, 1976).
4. Seeps and springs - perennial wet.

SOILS

The meadow soils are deep and fine textured. The water table is within 30" of the soil surface throughout the growing season in the wet meadow and within 45" of the surface through mid-July in the moist meadow. Soils in the juniper/willow/rush community are coarse and stony and have water near the surface throughout the year.

VEGETATION

Estimated dominants:

Streamsides	Moist Meadow	Wet Meadow	Seeps/Springs
Rose	Kentucky bluegrass	Slender bog sedge	Western Juniper
Current	Slenderbeak sedge	Beaked sedge	Big Sage
Willow	Baltic rush	Nebraska sedge	Willow
Snowberry	Mat muhly	Bulrush	Mockorange
Alder	Western yarrow	Reedgrass	Baltic rush
Dogwood	Western aster	Baltic rush	Kentucky blue-
Kentucky bluegrass	Longstem clover	Alkali muhly	grass
Monkey flower	Slender wheatgrass	Tall managrass	Sedges
Bedstraw	William's needlegrass	Beardless wild rye	Herbs
Veronica	Junegrass	Cattail	
Herbaceous sage	Pussypaws	Bedstraw	

Revegetation: Attempt livestock control to help regain composition of riparian species. Lost vigor under fair condition can be regained in as little as 2 years. Thereafter, prevent early use every season. Conversion of sedge and rush dominance to domestic species such as canarygrass, alta fescue, timothy, or meadow foxtail will improve grazing capacity of wet meadows.

Problems Associated with Management: Riparian communities are sensitive to livestock use. Streamsides are subject to severe peak flooding and associated scouring when protective riparian cover is reduced. Proper seasonal use and effective livestock distribution should be practiced to return and retain these communities in their productive state. Failure to control juniper cover adjacent to streams will result in increased water demand on herbaceous vegetation resulting in lower forage production (Jeppesen, 1978).

¹Aspen and cottonwood communities occur on the grassland but are scattered and are not discussed here.

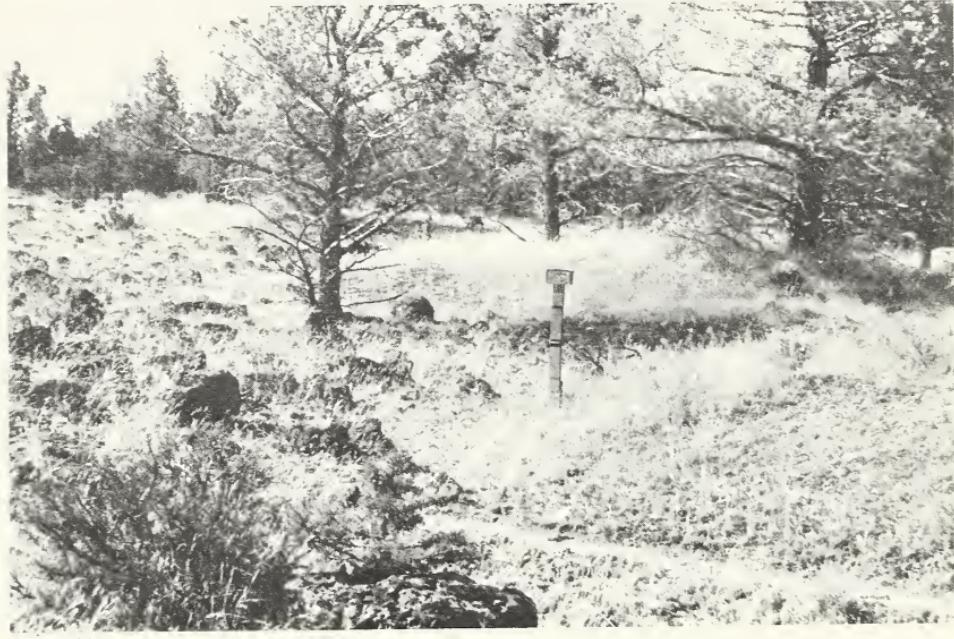
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TABLE 2. COMPARISONS OF VEGETATION COVER CLASSES ON EIGHT NATIVE ASSOCIATIONS (%)

CJSB-11 1/ MOUND	CJSB-11 1/ SWALE	SD91-31	CJS2-26	CJS2-12	CJS2-13	CJS2-31	CJS2-32	CPS2-11
JUNIPER 2/ SHRUBS	9 20	2 14	2 14	9 20	7 18	10 17	6 24	17 16
DECRAUSER BUNCHGRASS	33	1	1	33	39	23	28	33
INCREASER BUNCHGRASS	8	17	17	8	8	6	3	2
ANNUAL GRASSES	5	3	3	5	2	8	26	5
PEFENNIAL FORBS	12	4	4	12	16	12	16	10
ANNUAL FORBS	6	7	7	6	8	7	2	4
								2

1/ CJSB-11. Mound data from CJS2-26; Swale data from SD91-31.
 2/ Juniper. CPS2-11 Juniper cover includes *ponderosa* pine cover.

WESTERN JUNIPER/BIG SAGEBRUSH/BLUEBUNCH WHEATGRASS-
 IDAHO FESCUE, MOUND, AND SANDBERG BLUEGRASS, SWALE
 CJSB-11



CJSB-11

WESTERN JUNIPER/BIG SAGEBRUSH/BLUEBUNCH WHEATGRASS-
 IDAHO FESCUE, MOUND, AND SANDBERG BLUEGRASS, SWALE

ENVIRONMENT

Location: West central Grassland in the vicinity of the old townsites of Geneva and Grandview. Scattered elsewhere.

Aspect: Essentially flat

Percent slope: Less than 10%

Elevation: 2600-2800'

Slope position: Flat

Topography: Patterned ground, mound and swale, biscuit/scabland, are some of the commonly used names to describe this site.

surrounded by broad drainage swales with abundant surface rock. The proportion of mounds to swales is approximately 30/70. The formation of mound/swale was caused by intensive frost action under a former peri-glacial climate. Soils are mostly loess and alluvium deposited during the Pleistocene and volcanic ash of recent origin. Mounds are classified in the mesic family of Xerollitic Camborthids, Agency series. Swales are skeletal, mesic Lithic Haploxerolls in the Bakeoven series.

SOILS

Geology: Basaltic lava flow/volcanic sediments

Percent stone (mounds): Scattered, increasing towards edge

Percent stone (swales): Abundant on the surface, usually scattered or absent below

Rooting depth (mounds): 6-20"

Rooting depth (swales): 2-8"

Total depth (mounds): 24-48"

Total depth (swales): 7-18"

Surface texture (mounds and swales): Silt loam

Special: Mounds are 30-60 ft. in diameter,

VEGETATION¹

Dominants	% Canopy Cover	Constancy	Status
Mounds:			
Western juniper	5-20	100	Increaser
Big sagebrush	5-25	100	Increaser
Bitterbrush	5-25	100	Decreaser
Bluebunch wheatgrass	5-30	100	Decreaser/climax
Idaho fescue	5-25	100	Decreaser/climax
Thurber needlegrass	1-15	100	Decreaser/climax
Sandberg bluegrass	1-15	100	Increaser/palatable
Western yarrow	1-3	100	Increaser/unpalatable
Swales:			
Rock eriogonum	1-10	100	Increaser
Sandberg bluegrass	5-30	100	Decreaser/palatable
Foxtail barley/squirretail	1-10	100	Increaser/unpalatable
Bigseed lomatium	1-2	100	Increaser/unpalatable

Good Condition: On mounds the herbaceous cover is dominated by bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, and/or Thurber needlegrass. On swales the interspaces between surface rock is dominated by Sandberg bluegrass.

Poor Condition: On mounds bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, and Thurber needlegrass are subordinant to annual grasses and forbs. On swales Sandberg bluegrass is found within the protection of surface rock and rock interspaces are dominated by forbs. Stiff sage absent.

Indicators: Large mounds covered with juniper, shrubs, and bunchgrass. Swales dominated by Sandberg bluegrass.

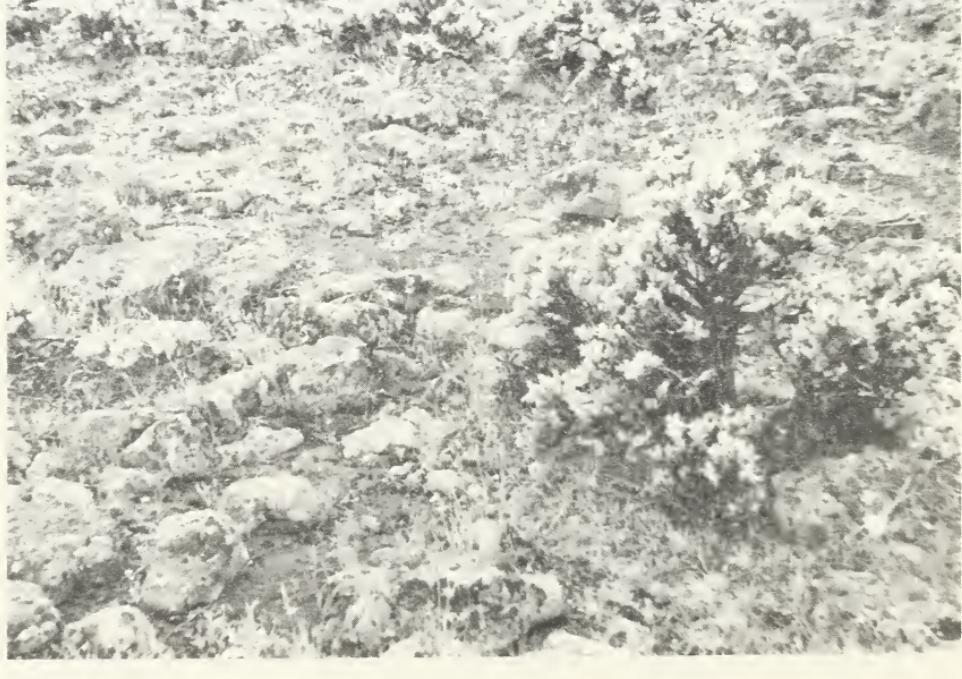
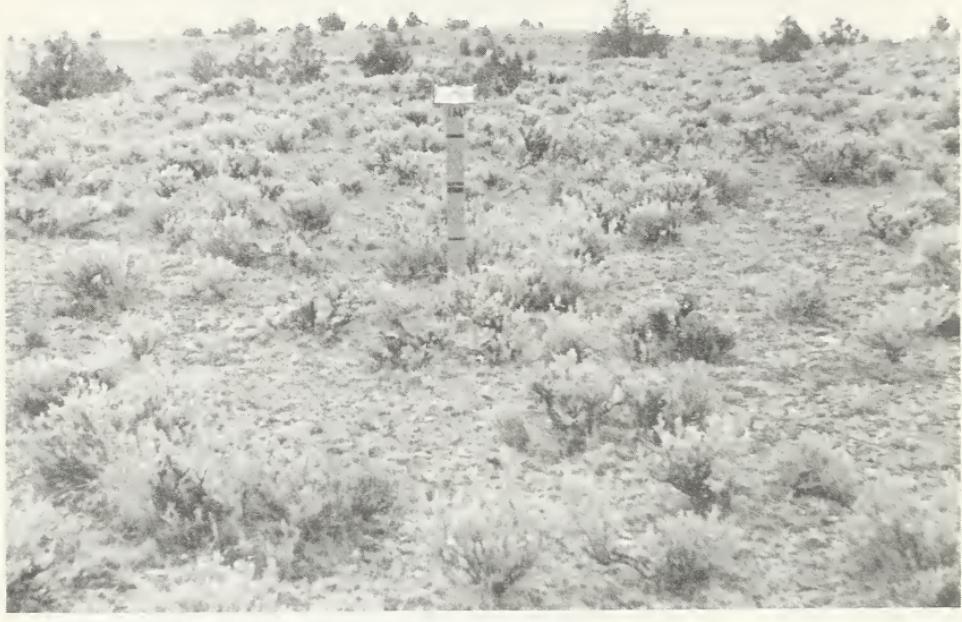
Revegetation: Mechanical treatment would be difficult on these sites. Crested and beardless wheatgrass or native bunchgrasses are adapted to the mounds. Hand broadcast seed and scarify. The swales are natural condition.

Problems Associated with Management: Sandberg bluegrass in swales is a preferred deer food in spring and early summer. Extreme water saturation on swales in late winter and spring, droughty in summer. Roads constructed through swales inhibit water drainage.

	CHARACTERISTICS ¹					% Canopy Cover	
	Herbage	Surface Rock	BG + P	Moss	Decreaser Bunchgrass	Juniper/ Shrubs	
<u>Mound</u>							
MEAN	388	8	59	20	33	29	
5% C.I.	74	8	10	11	8	13	
<u>Swale</u>							
MEAN	30	48	32	18	1	16	
5% C.I.	9	12	20	13	2	9	

¹Vegetation and characteristics: All observed mound/swale was in very poor condition. Estimates for swales are based on observations for native plots in good condition on stiff sage/Sandberg bluegrass-bigseed lomatium, scabland. Estimates for mounds are based on observations for western juniper/big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass-Idaho fescue, flat.

STIFF SAGEBRUSH/SANDBERG BLUEGRASS-
BIGSEED LOMATION, SCABLAND
SD91-31



STIFF SAGEBRUSH/SANDBERG BLUEGRASS-
BIGSEED LOMATIUM, SCABLAND

ENVIRONMENT

Location: Scattered over CRNG.
Elevation: 2750-3750 ft.
Aspect: All aspects
Percent slope: Less than 10%
Slope position: Flats
Topography: Flat sites, usually on tops of ridges, buttes, canyon rims, low mounds may be present

SOILS

Geology: Basalt residuum
Total depth: 7-18"
Grass rooting depth: 2-8"
Percent stone: 0-63
Surface texture: Sandy to silt loams
Special: Very shallow soils over basalt bedrock. Churned by frost in spring and very dry in summer. Clay pan on top of bedrock.

VEGETATION

Dominants	% Canopy Cover	Constancy	Status
Stiff sagebrush (0)	12-20	86	Decreaser/palatable
Sandberg bluegrass	4-30	100	Decreaser/climax
Foxtail barley/squarreltail (0)	1-12	71	Increaser/unpalatable
Bigseed lomatium	1-2	100	Increaser/unpalatable

Good Condition: Interspaces between exposed surface rock are dominated by Sandberg bluegrass and stiff sage. Combined coverage is usually greater than 15 percent. Annual grasses and forbs are very subordinate. Perennial forbs such as biscuitroot are subordinate to grasses.

Poor Condition: Perennial grasses within protection of surface rock and shrubs; strongly pedestalled. Interspaces dominated by annual and perennial forbs.

Indicators: Scattered western juniper, big sage, bitterbrush, or bunchgrasses such as bluebunch indicate deeper soils or cracked bedrock. Stiff sage cover may be reduced or eliminated on burned scablands.

Revegetation: Revegetation should not be attempted. Surface rock must be kept in place.

Problems Associated with Management: Scablands are preferred by deer in early spring. Constructing roads across scablands will restrict water drainage. Bluebunch wheatgrass and Idaho fescue have little potential on scabland.

<u>CHARACTERISTICS</u> (7 plots in good condition)					<u>% Canopy Cover</u>	
<u>Herbage</u>	<u>Surface Rock</u>	<u>BG + P</u>	<u>Moss</u>	<u>Decreaser Bunchgrass</u>	<u>Juniper/ Shrubs</u>	
MEAN	30	48	32	18	1	16
5% C.I.	9	12	19	13	2	9

WESTERN JUNIPER/BIG SAGEBRUSH/BLUEBUNCH
WHEATGRASS-IDaho FESCUE, FLAT
CJS2-26



**WESTERN JUNIPER/BIG SAGEBRUSH/BLUEBUNCH
WHEATGRASS-IDAHO FESCUE, FLAT**

ENVIRONMENT

Location: All of CRNG
 Elevation: 2200-4000 ft.
 Aspect: All aspects
 Percent slope: 0-12 (18)
 Topography: Broad flat to rolling valleys or gentle slopes on broad tops of buttes and ridges

SOILS

Geology: Alluvium, loess, and residuum on basalt, welded tuffs
 Total depth: 10-30"
 Grass rooting depth: 6-20"
 Percent stone: Horizon highly variable ranging from 0-45% stone
 Surface texture: Sandy and silty loams
 Special: Subsurface soil firm to hard, sub-angular blocky clay loam or massive clay. Duropan usually present.

VEGETATION

<u>Dominants</u>	<u>% Canopy Cover</u>		<u>Constancy</u>	<u>Status</u>
Western juniper	1-20	(29)	94	Increaser/climax
Big sagebrush	(1)	5-25	100	Increaser/climax
Gray rabbitbrush	(0)	1-4 (8)	67	Increaser/unpalatable
Green rabbitbrush	(0)	1-5	67	Increaser/unpalatable
Bluebunch wheatgrass	(2)	10-30 (40)	100	Decreaser
Idaho fescue	(0)	5-25	91	Decreaser
Thurber needlegrass	(0)	1-15	64	Decreaser
Sandberg bluegrass		1-12 (22)	100	Increaser/palatable
Western yarrow	(0)	1-3	94	Increaser/unpalatable
Phlox	(0)	1-5 (12)	70	Increaser/unpalatable

Good Condition: Bluebunch wheatgrass and Idaho fescue are the dominant herbaceous cover. Thurber needlegrass often common, sometimes codominant. Shrub and juniper cover variable--scattered to over 20 percent aerial cover, rabbitbrush scattered to common, bitterbrush present on only 30 percent of the sample plots. Bitterbrush is a climax decreaser shrub in the southerly portion of the Grassland, gradually decreasing in importance going north. Idaho fescue, a cool season grass, like bitterbrush, decreases with decreasing elevation and increasing temperature going north.

Poor Condition: Decreaser bunchgrasses subordinate to herbaceous cover, interspaces large. Cheatgrass, sixweeks fescue, and Sandberg bluegrass dominate the grass cover. Annual forbs, especially chickweed, spring draba, and longhorn plectritis abundant. Big sagebrush and juniper increasing in cover. Generally less than 15 percent decreaser bunchgrass cover.

Revegetation: Gentle slopes and moderately deep soils allow a wide variety of treatments. Most of the old homestead sites lie within this ecosystem and have often been successfully rehabilitated with crested and beardless wheatgrasses. Heavy grazing, especially on wet soils, will compact the top 3 or 4 inches of soil. This condition is resistant to bunchgrass seedling root penetration. Break the compaction by disking, followed by broadcasting of bunchgrass seed. Grazing should be delayed several years to allow establishment of bunchgrasses on seeded range. May need to thin juniper invasion on seeded range.

Problems Associated with Management: Gentle topography insures heavy use of these sites. Fire will encourage increase of rabbitbrush cover. Where present, maintain some density and vigor of bitterbrush for deer fall-winter-spring use. Moderately high potential for the production of bunchgrasses.

CHARACTERISTICS (33 plots in good condition)

<u>Herbage</u>	<u>Surface Rock</u>			<u>BG + P</u>	<u>Moss</u>	<u>% Canopy Cover</u>	
	<u>Decreaser</u>	<u>Bunchgrass</u>	<u>Juniper/</u>			<u>Shrubs</u>	
MEAN	388	8	59	20	10	33	29
5% C.I.	74	8	10	10	8	8	13

WESTERN JUNIPER/BIG SAGEBRUSH-ROCK SPIREA/
BLUEBUNCH WHEATGRASS-ARROWLEAF BALSAMROOT, STEEP S CANYON
CJS2-31



**WESTERN JUNIPER/BIG SAGEBRUSH-ROCK SPIREA/
BLUEBUNCH WHEATGRASS-ARROWLEAF BALSAMROOT, STEEP S CANYON**

ENVIRONMENT

Location: Canyon sideslopes
 Elevation: 2500-3000 ft.
 Aspect: E to NW
 Percent slope: 40-80
 Slope position: Lower 1/3 to upper 1/3
 Topography: Steep canyon sideslopes.
 Vegetated sites among talus and cliffs.

VEGETATION

<u>Dominants</u>	<u>% Canopy Cover</u>		<u>Constancy</u>	<u>Status</u>
Western juniper	(0)	1-16	75	Increaser/climax
Big sagebrush	(3)	15-20	100	Increaser/climax
Gray rabbitbrush		1-2	100	Increaser/unpalatable
Rock spirea		1-15	100	Increaser/unpalatable
Bitterbrush	(0)	1-7	75	Decreaser/palatable
Bluebunch wheatgrass		10-20	100	Decreaser/palatable
Sandberg bluegrass	(0)	2-5 (22)	75	Increaser/palatable
Cheatgrass		3-50	100	Increaser/palatable in spring
Sixweeks fescue		3-7	100	Increaser/unpalatable
Western yarrow		1-5	100	Increaser/unpalatable
Phlox		3-15	100	Increaser/unpalatable

Good Condition: Bluebunch wheatgrass is the dominant herbaceous cover and balsamroot very common. Big sagebrush abundant. Juniper and bitterbrush scattered to common; either not well adapted to the driest and warmest sites or reduced by fire. Cheatgrass successfully invading steep loose surfaces. Species such as rock spirea and Richardson penstemon specialized to rocky sites. Bunchgrass interspaces large, even on undisturbed sites.

Poor Condition: Very little of this association is in poor condition. Where cattle have gained access to gentler slopes and benches, juniper, big sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and annual grasses and forbs increasing in cover. Bluebunch wheatgrass cover well under 10 percent.

Revegetation: Treatment options are limited by steep terrain and vicinity to water. Options limited to prescribed fire and seed broadcast.

Indicators: Bluebunch wheatgrass and balsamroot dominate the herbaceous cover. Rock spirea in rocks and cliffs.

Problems Associated with Management: Moderately low potential for the production of bunchgrasses. Steep slopes and loose soil make grazing by both cattle and sheep unrealistic. Bitterbrush a very desirable species for deer browse where present.

<u>CHARACTERISTICS</u> (4 plots in good condition)					<u>% Canopy Cover</u>	
<u>Herbage</u>	<u>Surface Rock</u>	<u>BG + P</u>	<u>Moss</u>	<u>Decreaser Bunchgrass</u>	<u>Juniper/ Shrubs</u>	
MEAN	238	39	29	16	18	31
5% C.I.	75	14	18	8	6	7

WESTERN JUNIPER/BIG SAGEBRUSH-GREEN RABBITBRUSH/
IDAHO FESCUE-ARROWLEAF BALSAMROOT, STEEP N CANYON
CJS2-32



WESTERN JUNIPER/BIG SAGEBRUSH-GREEN RABBITBRUSH/
IDAHO FESCUE-ARROWLEAF BALSAMROOT,
STEEP N CANYON

ENVIRONMENT

Location: Canyon sideslopes
 Elevation: 2500-3000 ft.
 Aspect: NW to E
 Percent slope: (15) 50-70
 Slope position: Lower 1/3 to upper 1/3
 Topography: Steep canyon sideslopes.
 Vegetated sites among talus and cliffs.

SOILS

Geology: Colluvial fragments of basalt and sedimentaries exposed in canyons.
 Total depth: Indeterminate
 Grass rooting depth: Indeterminate
 Percent stone: 45-50+
 Surface texture: Sand to sandy loam
 Special: Colluvially mixed sandy loam and stone of indeterminate depth.

VEGETATION

<u>Dominants</u>	<u>% Canopy Cover</u>	<u>Constancy</u>	<u>Status</u>
Western juniper	6-35	100	Increaser/climax
Big sagebrush	2-20	100	Increaser/unpalatable
Gray rabbitbrush	(0) 1-2	80	Increaser/unpalatable
Green rabbitbrush	1-7	100	Increaser/unpalatable
Rock spirea	(0) 1-3	60	Increaser/unpalatable
Bitterbrush	(0) 1-5	80	Decreaser
Bluebunch wheatgrass	3-25	100	Decreaser
Idaho fescue	10-40	100	Decreaser
Sandberg bluegrass	(0) 1-7	80	Increaser/palatable
Arrowleaf balsamroot	1-2	100	Increaser/unpalatable
Longgray eriogonum	(0) 1-2	80	Increaser/unpalatable

Good Condition: Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass the dominant herbaceous cover. Balsamroot present with low cover. Rock spirea and Richardson penstemon located in rocky sites. Juniper and big sagebrush common to abundant. Bitterbrush scattered.

Poor Condition: Where cattle gain access, juniper, big sagebrush, rabbitbrush, Sandberg bluegrass, and cheatgrass will increase in cover.

Revegetation: Treatment options are limited because of steep terrain.

Indicators: Bluebunch wheatgrass and Idaho fescue dominant. Balsamroot present. Rock spirea in rocks and cliffs.

Problems Associated with Management: Steep slopes restrict grazing opportunities. Moderately high potential for bunchgrass production.

<u>CHARACTERISTICS</u> (5 plots in good condition)				<u>% Canopy Cover</u>	
<u>Herbage</u>	<u>Surface Rock</u>	<u>BG + P</u>	<u>Moss</u>	<u>Decreaser</u>	<u>Juniper/ Bunchgrass Shrubs</u>
MEAN	400	21	43	25	33
5% C.I.	203	11	24	15	34

WESTERN JUNIPER/BIG SAGEBRUSH/BLUEBUNCH
WHEATGRASS-SANDBERG BLUEGRASS, S SLOPE
CJS2-13



WESTERN JUNIPER/BIG SAGEBRUSH/BLUEBUNCH WHEATGRASS-
SANDBERG BLUEGRASS, S SLOPE

ENVIRONMENT

Location: All of CRNG
 Elevation: 2400-5000 ft.
 Aspect: SSE to WNW
 Percent slope: 20-55
 Slope position: Toeslope to shoulderslope
 Topography: Southerly-facing sideslopes of hills, buttes, and ridges.

SOILS

Geology: Residuum and ash on buttes and hills of John Day and Clarno sediments, basalts
 Total depth: (7) 12-30
 Grass rooting depth: 7-16 (24)
 Percent stone: (6) 23-51
 Surface texture: Sandy loam and silty loam
 Special: Relocated ash occasionally dominates toe slopes. Rocks through all horizons. Subsurface horizons composed of strongly structured clay or clay loam.
 Well drained.

VEGETATION

<u>Dominants</u>	<u>% Canopy Cover</u>		<u>Constancy</u>	<u>Status</u>
Western juniper	2-25		100	Increaser/climax
Big sagebrush ¹	(0)	8-30	100	Increaser/climax
Bitterbrush	1-15		50	Decreaser/palatable
Bluebunch wheatgrass	8-35		100	Decreaser/palatable
Sandberg bluegrass	1-15		100	Increaser/palatable
Cheatgrass brome	1-22		93	Invader/palatable spring
Arrowleaf balsamroot	1-3		57	Increaser/unpalatable
Phlox	1-2		86	Increaser/unpalatable

Good Condition: Bunchgrass is the dominant herbaceous cover. Western juniper and big sagebrush common, each generally less than 15 percent cover. Gray and green rabbitbrush scattered. Bitterbrush scattered climax status unclear. Cheatgrass common on loose soils associated with these sites.

Poor Condition: Decreaser bunchgrasses subordinant to herbaceous cover, interspaces large. Cheatgrass and sixweeks fescue dominate the grass cover. Annual forbs, especially alyssum, chickweed, and spring draba abundant. Gray and green rabbitbrush more common. Juniper and big sagebrush will increase in cover with continued overuse and absence of fire. Sandberg bluegrass will decrease in cover on heavily overgrazed sites. Generally less than 10 percent decreaser bunchgrasses.

Revegetation: Prescribed burning will not result in increased bunchgrass cover without additional treatment and protection on highly disturbed sites. Use crested or beardless bluebunch if bluebunch wheatgrass is not available. Rest the site for several years. Burn cheatgrass before the seedheads have fallen for successful control. Complete brush control is questionable as big sagebrush and bitterbrush are important big game winter habitat species.

Indicators: Bluebunch wheatgrass dominant. Thurber needlegrass occurs below 3700 feet elevation.

Problems Associated with Management: Moderately low potential for bunchgrass production. Heavy hoof action can result in significant displacement of soil. Slopes too steep for mechanical equipment to operate.

<u>CHARACTERISTICS</u> (14 plots in good condition)	<u>% Canopy Cover</u>					
	<u>Herbage</u>	<u>Surface Rock</u>	<u>BG + P</u>	<u>Moss</u>	<u>Decreaser Bunchgrass</u>	<u>Juniper/ Shrubs</u>
MEAN	266	24	50	10	23	27
5% C.I.	104	16	20	10	6	12

¹Big sagebrush: low sage dominates three sample stands on Gray Butte. low sage lumped with big sage in this association.

WESTERN JUNIPER/BIG SAGEBRUSH/IDAHO FESCUE-
BLUEBUNCH WHEATGRASS, N SLOPE
CJS2-12



WESTERN JUNIPER/BIG SAGEBRUSH/IDAHO FESCUE-
BLUEBUNCH WHEATGRASS, N SLOPE

ENVIRONMENT

Location: All of CRNG
 Elevation: 2750-5000 ft.
 Aspect: WNW to ESE
 Percent slope: 20-40
 Slope position: Toe to shoulderslopes
 Topography: Northerly slopes of hills, buttes, and ridges.

SOILS

Geology: Residuum and ash on buttes and hills of John Day and Clarno sediments, basalts
 Total depth: 14-36 (84)
 Grass rooting depth: 8-22
 Percent stone: (0) 24-60 (90)
 Surface texture: Sandy loam and silt loam
 Special: Lower slopes occasionally with deep stoneless wind-deposited ash. Rocks usually through all horizons. Subsurface soils weak subangular sandy loam to strong subangular or massive clays.

VEGETATION

Dominants	% Canopy Cover	Constancy	Status
Western juniper	1-12 (43)	100	Increaser/climax
Big sagebrush ¹	1-25	100	Increaser/unpalatable
Gray rabbitbrush	(0) 1-10	70	Increaser/unpalatable
Bluebunch wheatgrass	(0) 5-30	96	Decreaser
Idaho fescue	(3) 10-25	100	Decreaser
Cusick bluegrass	(0) 2-30	38	Decreaser
Sandberg bluegrass	(0) 4-18	96	Increaser/palatable
Western yarrow	(0) 1-3 (10)	91	Increaser/unpalatable
Nineleaf lomatium	(0) 1-5	78	Increaser/unpalatable
Phlox	(0) 1-3 (10)	74	Increaser/unpalatable

Good Condition: Idaho fescue and bluebunch wheatgrass the dominant herbaceous cover. Cusick bluegrass occasionally codominant between 3000 and 4000 feet in elevation. Western juniper and big sagebrush common, usually less than 10 percent and 20 percent cover, respectively. Gray rabbitbrush more common than on south slopes. Green rabbitbrush scattered. Bitterbrush apparently not well adapted to these cooler sites. Big sagebrush and juniper of shorter stature in comparison to south aspects.

Poor Condition: Decreaser bunchgrasses subordinant to herbaceous cover, interspaces relatively large. Cheatgrass and sixweeks fescue dominate the grass cover. Annual forbs abundant. Big sagebrush and juniper increasing in cover in the absence of fire. Rabbitbrush increasing in cover on heavily grazed sites. Generally less than 15 percent decreaser bunchgrass cover.

Revegetation: These sites are more resiliant than other sites on the Grassland. Higher bunchgrass cover and density, coupled with a cooler and more moist site, leads to higher resistance and quicker recovery from grazing impacts. Prescribed fire may result in higher bunchgrass cover although additional treatment such as seeding and resting may be desirable when density of bunchgrasses is less than 3-5 bunches per 9.6-foot diameter hoop. Complete brush control using chemicals and fire may be more acceptable as these sites are less important for winter range.

Problems Associated with Management: Moderate potential for bunchgrass production. Slopes are too steep for good cattle distribution and limit equipment options.

CHARACTERISTICS (14 plots in good condition)	% Canopy Cover					
	Herbage	Surface Rock	BG + P	Moss	Decreaser Bunchgrass	Juniper/ Shrubs
MEAN	375	16	39	22	39	25
5% C.I.	77	13	20	17	14	14

¹Big sagebrush: one plot with low sagebrush lumped into this association.

PONDEROSA PINE/BITTERBRUSH/IDAHO FESCUE
CPS2-11



PONDEROSA PINE/BITTERBRUSH/IDAHO FESCUE

ENVIRONMENT

Location: Southwest edge of CRNG
 Elevation: 2900-3100 ft.
 Aspect: All aspects
 Percent slope: 0-25
 Slope position: Flats to ridges
 Topography: Variable

SOILS

Geology: Air-laid or flow pumice/lava,
 alluvium, pumice
 Total depth: 21-60 in.
 Grass rooting depth: 15+ in.
 Percent stone: Variable
 Surface texture: Loamy sand
 Special: Profile well mixed. Moist in
 spring, but without water by mid-June.

VEGETATION¹

<u>Dominants</u>	<u>% Cover</u>	<u>Constancy</u>	<u>Status</u>
Ponderosa pine	10-40	100	Climax
Western juniper	1-35	100	Minor climax/increaser
Bitterbrush	6-35	100	Decreaser
Idaho fescue	6-24	100	Decreaser

Ground Vegetation: Bitterbrush is the dominant shrub species. Western juniper occurs along the shrub/steppe fringe and where soils are shallower. Idaho fescue is the dominant herbaceous species. Other common herbaceous plants are squirreltail, Sandberg bluegrass, yarrow, and balsamroot.

Indicators: Bitterbrush near absent where root zone is water-saturated in the growing season.

Silviculture: Low to Moderately low site productivity. Natural regeneration usually common. Overstory removal or shelterwood treatment is best with interplanting where regeneration is sparse and thinning where the understory is in stagnated thickets. Highly disturbed sites may require the control of fescue. Compaction may be a hazard if heavy equipment is operated on moist soils in spring.

Revegetation: Bitterbrush palatable to deer and livestock; provides protective cover for regeneration. Grass seeding success is fair to good with mixtures of crested and intermediate wheatgrass, hard fescue, and Russian wildrye. Use native Idaho fescue if available.

Range Management: Spring, summer, and fall mule deer habitat. Must force livestock onto fescue to receive adequate utilization. Most of community requires water hauling.

PRODUCTIVITY (3 Plots)¹

	Site Index (PP)	TBA (PP)	GBA (PP)	Ft ³ /YR Index (PP)
Mean	70	120	73	43
5% C.I.	2	17	18	7

¹ Vegetation and Productivity: information presented for this association is approximate--borrowed from Volland, 1976, from three plots in the vicinity of the CRNG.

SPECIES LIST--LINE DRAWINGS

This species list is a composite of the major plant species found on the Crooked River National Grassland. Also included are some of the important pathogens, insects, birds, and mammals. The following lists are alphabetized first by common name and then by scientific name. The line drawings are alphabetized by scientific name and grouped by lifeform. The lifeform groups are presented in colored sections:

Trees	Blue
Shrubs	Green
Grasses & Sedges . .	Pink
Forbs.	Yellow

Each species illustrated is accompanied by a general statement of its indicator value on the Crooked River National Grassland and when known a note as to this species economic or medicinal use. The source for most of the line drawings was:

Hitchcock, C. Leo, A. Cronquist, M. Ownbey, and J.W. Thompson, 1969.
 Vascular plants of the Pacific Northwest, Part 1:
 Vascular cryptograms, gymnosperms, and monocotyledons.
 Univ. Wash. Press, Seattle, 914 p.

Hitchcock, C. Leo, A. Cronquist, M. Ownbey, and J.W. Thompson, 1964.
 Vascular plants of the Pacific Northwest, Part 2:
 Salicaceae to Saxifragaceae, Univ. Wash. Press. Seattle, 597 p.

Hitchcock, C. Leo, A. Cronquist, M. Ownbey, and J.W. Thompson, 1961.
 Vascular plants of the Pacific Northwest, Part 3:
 Saxifragaceae to Ericaceae. Univ. Wash. Press, Seattle, 614 p.

Hitchcock, C. Leo, A. Cronquist, M. Ownbey, and J.W. Thompson, 1959.
 Vascular plants of the Pacific Northwest, Part 4:
 Ericaceae to Campanulaceae. Univ. Wash. Press, Seattle, 510 p.

Hitchcock, C. Leo, A. Cronquist, M. Ownbey, and J.W. Thompson, 1955.
 Vascular plants of the Pacific Northwest, Part 5: Composite
 Univ. Wash. Press, Seattle, 343 p.

Portions of the note sections were extracted from:

Angier, B. 1978. Field guide to medicinal wild plants.
 Stackpole Books, Harrisburg, PA 320 p.

Benoliel, D. 1974. Northwest Foraging.
 Signpost Pub., Lynwood, WA. 173 p.

Strickler, G.S. Personal communication. PNW Range and Wildlife
 Habitat Lab., LaGrande, OR

USDA Forest Service, 1937, Range Plant Handbook, USDA, Wash., D.C.

SPECIES LIST

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Alpha Code</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
TREES		
Bittercherry	PREM	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>
Black Cottonwood	POTR2	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>
Ponderosa pine	PIPO	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>
Quaking aspen	POTR	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Western juniper	JUOC	<i>Juniperus occidentalis</i>
SHRUBS		
Antelope bitterbrush	PUTR	<i>Purshia tridentata</i>
Big sagebrush	ARTRT	<i>Artemisia tridentata tridentata</i>
Common snowberry	SYAL	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>
Curlleaf mountain-mahogany	CELE	<i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i>
Dogwood	COST	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Granite gilia	LEPU2	<i>Leptadactylon pungens</i>
Gray rabbitbrush	CHNA	<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>
Green rabbitbrush	CHVI	<i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i>
Horsebrush	TECA	<i>Tetradymia canescens</i>
Low sagebrush	ARAR	<i>Artemisia arbuscula</i>
Mockorange	PHLE2	<i>Philadelphus lewisi</i>
Rabbitbrush goldenweed	HABL	<i>Haplopappus bloomeri</i>
Rock spirea	HODU	<i>Holodiscus dumosus</i>
Saskatoon serviceberry	AMAL	<i>Amerlanchier alnifolia</i>
Stiff sagebrush	ARRI	<i>Artemisia rigida</i>
Wax current	RICE	<i>Ribes cereum</i>
Willow	SALIX	<i>Salix spp.</i>
Woods rose	ROWO	<i>Rosa woodsii</i>
SEDGES AND RUSHES		
Baltic rush	JUBA	<i>Juncus balticus</i>
Rush	JUNCUS	<i>Juncus spp.</i>
Sedge	CAREX	<i>Carex spp.</i>
Threadleaf sedge	CAFI	<i>Carex filifolia</i>
GRASSES		
Alaska oniongrass	MESU	<i>Melica subulata</i>
Beardless wheatgrass	AGIN	<i>Agropyron inerme</i>
Bentgrass	AGROST	<i>Agrostis spp.</i>
Big bluegrass	POAM	<i>Poa ampla</i>
Bottlebrush squirreltail	SIHY	<i>Sitanion hystrrix</i>
Bluebunch wheatgrass	AGSP	<i>Agropyron spicatum</i>
Bulbous bluegrass	POBU	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>
California brome	BRCA	<i>Bromus carinatus</i>
Cheatgrass brome	BRTE	<i>Bromus techtorum</i>
Crested wheatgrass	AGCR	<i>Agropyron cristatum</i>
Cusick bluegrass	POCU	<i>Poa cusickii</i>
Foxtail barley	HOJU	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>
Foxtail barley	HOLE	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>
Foxtail barley	HOPU	<i>Hordeum pusillum</i>
Giant wildrye	ELCI	<i>Elymus cinereus</i>
Indian ricegrass	ORHY	<i>Oryzopsis hymenoides</i>
Idaho fescue	FEID	<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>
Intermediate wheatgrass	AGIN2	<i>Agropyron intermedium</i>
Medusahead wildrye	ELCA2	<i>Elymus caput-medusae</i>
Needle and thread	STCO2	<i>Stipa comata</i>
Prairie junegrass	KOCR	<i>Koleria cristata</i>
Sandberg bluegrass	POSAS3	<i>Poa sandbergii</i>
Sixweeks fescue	FEOC2	<i>Festuca octaflora</i>
Quack grass	AGRE	<i>Agropyron repens</i>
Thurber needlegrass	STTH	<i>Stipa thurberiana</i>
Western needlegrass	STOC	<i>Stipa occidentalis</i>

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Alpha Code</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
FORBS		
Agoseris	AGGR	<i>Agoseris grandiflora</i>
Alyssum	ALDE	<i>Alyssum desertorum</i>
Annual agoseris	AGHE	<i>Agoseris heterophylla</i>
Arrowleaf balsamroot	BASA	<i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i>
Ballhead waterleaf	HYCA	<i>Hydrophyllum capitatum</i>
Bighead clover	TRMA	<i>Trifolium macrocephalum</i>
Bigseed lomatium	LOMA	<i>Lomatium macrocarpum</i>
Birdrafe	BRNI	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
Bitterroot lewisia	LERE	<i>Lewisia rediviva</i>
Blazingstar	MENTZ	<i>Mentzelia spp.</i>
Blepharipappus	BLSC	<i>Blepharipappus scaber</i>
Branching phacelia	PHRA	<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i>
Bristlehead	RILE	<i>Rigiopappus leptocladus</i>
Brittle bladderfern	CYFR	<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>
Broom eriogonum	ERVI	<i>Eriogonum vimineum</i>
Broomrape	ORUN	<i>Orobanche uniflora</i>
Canby biscuitroot	LOCA4	<i>Lomatium canbyi</i>
Bulbous fringe cup	LIBU	<i>Lithophragma bulbifera</i>
Catchweed bedstraw	GAAP	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Chickweed	CENU	<i>Cerastium nutans</i>
Clasping pepperweed	LEPE	<i>Lepidium perfoliatum</i>
Collomia	COGR2	<i>Collomia grandiflora</i>
Curvepod locoweed	ASCU2	<i>Astragalus curvicarpus</i>
Cryptantha	CRAF	<i>Cryptantha affinis</i>
Cranesbill	ERCI	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Cusick milkvetch	ASCU4	<i>Astragalus cusickii</i>
Cusick rockcress	ARCU	<i>Arabis cusickii</i>
Dandelion	TAOF	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Desert paintbrush	CACH2	<i>Calochortus macrocarpus</i>
Donnel biscuitroot	LODO	<i>Lomatium donnellii</i>
Douglas chaenactis	CHDO	<i>Chaenactis douglasii</i>
Douglas silene	SIDO2	<i>Silene douglasii</i>
Elkhorns clarkia	CLPU	<i>Clarkia pulchella</i>
Flannel mullein	VETH	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Fernleaf lomatium	LOD12	<i>Lomatium dissectum</i>
Fleabane	ERPO	<i>Erigeron poliospermus</i>
Gland cinquefoil	POGL	<i>Potentilla glandulosa</i>
Goldenrod	SOMI	<i>Solidago missouriensis</i>
Gorman biscuitroot	LOGO	<i>Lomatium gormanii</i>
Gray biscuitroot	LOGR	<i>Lomatium grayi</i>
Groundsmoke	GADI	<i>Gayophytum diffusum</i>
Hawkweed	HAIL2	<i>Hieracium albertinum</i>
Herbaceous sage	ARLU	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>
Holboel rockcress	ARHO	<i>Arabis holboellii</i>
Iris	IRIS	<i>Iris spp.</i>
Larkspur	DELPH	<i>Delphinium spp.</i>
Lettuce	LALU	<i>Lactuca ludoviciana</i>
Linanthus	LIBA	<i>Linanthus bakerii</i>
Lineleaf fleabane	ERLI	<i>Erigeron linearis</i>
Littleflower collinsia	COPA	<i>Collinsia parviflora</i>
Littleleaf montia	MOPA	<i>Montia parviflora</i>
Littlepod falseflax	CAMI3	<i>Camelina microcarpa</i>
Little larkspur	DEBI	<i>Delphinium bicolor</i>
Longgray eriogonum	ERST	<i>Eriogonum stellatum</i>
Longhorn pectritis	PLMA3	<i>Pectritis macrocarpa</i>
Low penstemon	PEHU	<i>Penstemon humilis</i>
Low pussytoes	ANDI	<i>Antennaria dimorpha</i>
Lupine	LUPIN	<i>Lupinus spp.</i>
Martindale biscuitroot	LOMA2	<i>Lomatium martindalei</i>
Meadow death camas	ZIVE	<i>Zigadenus venenosus</i>
Microseris	MITR	<i>Microseris troximoides</i>
Milkvetch	ASAT	<i>Astragalus atratus</i>

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Alpha Code</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Milkvetch	ASST	<i>Astragalus stenophyllus</i>
Monkeyflower	MIMUL	<i>Mimulus spp.</i>
Morning glory	COAR2	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Moth mullein	VEBL	<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>
Navarretia	NAVAR	<i>Navarretia spp.</i>
Nineleaf lomatium	LOTR	<i>Lomatium triternatum</i>
Phacelia	PHHA	<i>Phacelia hastata</i>
Phlox	PHMU2	<i>Phlox muscoides</i>
Popcornflower	PLHA	<i>Plagiobothrys harknessii</i>
Prairieclover	PEOR4	<i>Petalostemum ornatum</i>
Prairie lupine	LULE2	<i>Lupinus lepidus</i>
Prairiesmoke avens	GETR	<i>Geum triflorum</i>
Pursh locoweed	ASPU	<i>Astragalus purshii</i>
Richardson penstemon	PERI	<i>Penstemon richardsonii</i>
Rock eriogonum	ERSP3	<i>Eriogonum sphaerocephalum</i>
Rock lupine	LUSA	<i>Lupinus saxosus</i>
Rush pussytoes	ANLU	<i>Annettaria luzuloides</i>
Sagebrush buttercup	RAGL	<i>Ranunculus glaberrimus</i>
Sagebrush mariposa	CAMA	<i>Calochortus macrocarpus</i>
Scalepod	IDSC	<i>Idahoa scapigera</i>
Silky lupine	LUSE	<i>Lupinus sericeus</i>
Slender rabbitleaf	LARA	<i>Lagophylla ramosissima</i>
Slimpod shootingstar	DOCO	<i>Dodecatheon conjugens</i>
Smallflower whiteflax	LIMI	<i>Linum micranthum</i>
Smallflower woodlandstar	LIPA	<i>Lithophragma parviflora</i>
Smooth hawksbeard	CRBA2	<i>Crepis barbigera</i>
Spreading dogbane	APAN	<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>
Sulfur eriogonum	ERUM	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>
Sulfer lupine	LUSU	<i>Lupinus sulphureus</i>
Tailcup lupine	LUCU	<i>Lupinus caudatus</i>
Tansymustard	DERI	<i>Descurainia richardsonii</i>
Tarweed	MADIA	<i>Madia spp.</i>
Tarweed fiddleneck	AMLY	<i>Amsinckia lycopsoides</i>
Thelypody	THIN	<i>Thelypodium integrifolium</i>
Threadleaf fleabane	ERFI	<i>Erigeron filifolius</i>
Threadleaf phacelia	PHLI	<i>Phacelia linearis</i>
Tumblemustard	SIAL	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>
Umbellate pussypaws	SPUM	<i>Spraguea umbellata</i>
Velvet lupine	LULE	<i>Lupinus leucophyllus</i>
Water speedwell	VEAN	<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>
Wavyleaf thistle	CIUN	<i>Circium undulatum</i>
Wayside gromwell	LIRU	<i>Lithospermum ruderaliae</i>
Western virginsbower	CLLI	<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>
Western yarrow	ACMI	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Whitney milkvetch	ASWH	<i>Astragalus whitneyi</i>
Wild onion	ALPA2	<i>Allium parvum</i>
Willow dock	RUSA	<i>Rumex salicifolius</i>
Willowweed	EPMI	<i>Epilobium minutum</i>
Wolly groundsel	SECA	<i>Senecio canus</i>
Wormleaf stonecrop	SEST	<i>Sedum stenopetalum</i>
Wyeth eriogonum	ERHE	<i>Eriogonum heracleoides</i>
Yellow fritillary	FRPU	<i>Fritillaria pudica</i>
Yellow sweetclover	MEOF	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>

PATHOGENS

<i>Annous root disease</i>	<i>FOAN</i>	<i>Fomes annosus</i>
<i>Dwarf mistletoe</i>	<i>ARCA</i>	<i>Arceuthobium campylopodum</i>
<i>Elytroderma needlecast</i>	<i>ELDE</i>	<i>Elytroderma deformans</i>
<i>Juniper pocket rot</i>	<i>FOJU</i>	<i>Fomes juniperus</i>
<i>Laminated root rot</i>	<i>PHWI</i>	<i>Phellinus Wierii</i>
<i>Western gall rust</i>	<i>PEHA</i>	<i>Peridermium harknessii</i>

Common NameAlpha CodeScientific Name**INSECTS**

Gall wasps	CYNIP
Mountain mahogany bark beetle	CHHE
Mountain pine beetle	DEPO
Western pine beetle	DEBR
Western shoot borer	EUSO

Cynipidae family
Chaetophloeus heterodoxus
Dendroctonus ponderosae
Dendroctonus brevicomis
Eucosma sonomana

MAMMALS

Badger	TATA	Taxidea taxus
Black-tailed jackrabbit	LECA	Lepus californicus
California ground squirrel	SPBE	Spermophilus beecheyi
Deer mouse	PEMA	Peromyscus maniculatus
Great Basin pocket mouse	PEPA	Peromyscus parvus
Long-tailed weasel	MUFR	Mustela frenata
Mule deer	ODHEH	Odocoileus hemionus hemionus
Nuttall's cottontail	SYNU	Sylvilagus nuttallii
Northern pocket gopher	THTA	Thomomys talpoides
Western jumping mouse	ZAPR	Zapus princeps
Yellow-bellied marmot	MAFL	Marmota flaviventris

BIRDS

Brewer's sparrow	SPBR	Spizella breweri
California quail	LOCA	Lophortyx californicus
Chukar	ALGR	Alectoris graeca
Marsh hawk	CICY	Circus cyaneus
Pinyon jay	GYCY	Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus
Red-tailed hawk	BUJA	Buteo jamaicensis
Sparrow hawk (kestrel)	FASP	Falco sparverius
Vesper sparrow	POGR	Pooecetes gramineus
Western Meadowlark	STNE	Sturnella neglecta

Scientific NameAlpha CodeCommon Name

Juniperus occidentalis	JUOC	Western juniper
Prunus emarginata	PREM	Bittercherry
Pinus ponderosa	PIPO	Ponderosa pine
Populus tremuloides	POTR	Quaking aspen
Populus trichocarpa	POTR2	Black cottonwood

SHRUBS

Amelanchier alnifolia	AMAL	Saskatoon serviceberry
Artemisia arbuscula	ARAR	Low sagebrush
Artemisia rigida	ARRI	Stiff sagebrush
Artemisia tridentata tridentata	ARTRT	Big sagebrush
Cercocarpus ledifolius	CELE	Curlyleaf mountain-mahogany
Chrysothamnus nauseosus	CHNA	Gray rabbitbrush
Chrysothamnus visidiflorus	CHVI	Green rabbitbrush
Cornus stolonifera	COST	Dogwood
Haplopappus bloomeri	HABL	Rabbitbrush goldenweed
Holodiscus dumosus	HODU	Rock spirea
Leptodactylon pungens	LEPU2	Granite gilia
Philadelphus lewisii	PHLE2	Mockorange
Purshia tridentata	PUTR	Antelope bitterbrush
Ribes cereum	RICE	Wax currant
Rosa woodsii	ROWO	Woods rose
Salix spp.	SALIX	Willow
Symphoricarpos albus	SYAL	Common snowberry
Tetradymia canescens	TECA	Horsebrush

SEDGES AND RUSHES

Carex spp.	CAREX	Sedge
Carex filifolia	CAFI	Threadleaf sedge
Juncus spp.	JUNCUS	Rush
Juncus balticus	JUBA	Baltic rush



<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Alpha Code</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
GRASSES		
<i>Agropyron cristatum</i>	AGCR	Crested wheatgrass
<i>Agropyron inerme</i>	AGIN	Beardless wheatgrass
<i>Agropyron intermedium</i>	AGIN2	Intermediate wheatgrass
<i>Agropyron repens</i>	AGRE	Quack grass
<i>Agropyron spicatum</i>	ACSP	Bluebunch wheatgrass
<i>Agrostis spp.</i>	AGROS	Agrostis
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	BRTE	Cheatgrass brome
<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	BRCA	California brome
<i>Elymus caput-medusae</i>	ELCA2	Medusahead wildrye
<i>Elymus cinereus</i>	ELCI	Giant wildrye
<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	FEID	Idaho fescue
<i>Festuca octoflora</i>	FEOC2	Sixweeks fescue
<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	HOJU	Foxtail barley
<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	HOLE	Foxtail barley
<i>Hordeum pusillum</i>	HOPU	Foxtail barley
<i>Koeleria cristata</i>	KOCR	Prairie junegrass
<i>Melica subulata</i>	MESU	Alaska oniongrass
<i>Oryzopsis hymenoides</i>	ORHY	Indian ricegrass
<i>Poa ampla</i>	POAM	Big bluegrass
<i>Poa bulbosa</i>	POBU	Bulbous bluegrass
<i>Poa cusickii</i>	POCU	Cusick bluegrass
<i>Poa sandbergii</i>	POSA3	Sandberg bluegrass
<i>Sitanion hystrix</i>	SIHY	Bottlebrush squirreltail
<i>Stipa comata</i>	STCO2	Needle and thread
<i>Stipa occidentalis</i>	STOC	Western needlegrass
<i>Stipa thurberiana</i>	STTH	Thurber needlegrass
FORBS		
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	ACMI	Western yarrow
<i>Agoseris grandiflora</i>	AGGR	Agoseris
<i>Agoseris heterophylla</i>	AGHE	Annual agoseris
<i>Allium parvum</i>	ALPA2	Wild onion
<i>Alyssum desertorum</i>	ALDE	Alyssum
<i>Amsinckia lycopsoides</i>	AMLY	Tarweed fiddleneck
<i>Antennaria dimorpha</i>	ANDI	Low pussytoes
<i>Antennaria luzuloides</i>	ANLU	Rush pussytoes
<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>	APAN	Spreading dogbane
<i>Arabis cusickii</i>	ARCU	Cusick rockcress
<i>Arabis holboellii</i>	ARHO	Holboel rockcress
<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	ARLU	Herbaceous sage
<i>Astragalus atratus</i>	ASAT	Milkvetch
<i>Astragalus curvicarpus</i>	ASCU2	Curvepod locoweed
<i>Astragalus cusickii</i>	ASCU4	Cusick milkvetch
<i>Astragalus purshii</i>	ASPU	Pursh locoweed
<i>Astragalus stenophyllum</i>	ASST	Milkvetch
<i>Astragalus whitneyi</i>	ASWH	Whitney milkvetch
<i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i>	BASA	Arrowleaf balsamroot
<i>Blepharipappus scaber</i>	BLSC	Blepharipappus
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	BRNI	Birdrafe
<i>Calochortus macrocarpus</i>	CAMA	Sagebrush mariposa
<i>Camelina microcarpa</i>	CAMI3	Littlepod falseflax
<i>Castilleja chromosa</i>	CACH2	Desert paintbrush
<i>Cerastium nutans</i>	CENU	Chickweed
<i>Chaenactis douglasii</i>	CHDO	Douglas chaenactis
<i>Circium undulatum</i>	CIUN	Wavyleaf thistle
<i>Clarkia pulchella</i>	CLPU	Elkhorns clarkia
<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>	CLLI	Western virginbower
<i>Collomia grandiflora</i>	COGR2	Collomia
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	COAR2	Morning glory
<i>Collinsia parviflora</i>	COPA	Littleflower collinsia
<i>Crepis barbigeria</i>	CRBA2	Smooth hawksbeard
<i>Cryptantha affinis</i>	CRAF	Cryptantha

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Alpha Code</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	CYFR	Brittle bladderfern
<i>Delphinium spp.</i>	DELPHI	Larkspur
<i>Delphinium bicolor</i>	DEBI	Little larkspur
<i>Descurainia richardsonii</i>	DERI	Tansymustard
<i>Dodecatheon conjugens</i>	DOCO	Slimpod shootingstar
<i>Draba verna</i>	DRVE2	Spring draba
<i>Epilobium minutum</i>	EPMI	Willowweed
<i>Erigeron filifolius</i>	ERFI	Threadleaf fleabane
<i>Erigeron linearis</i>	ERLI	Lineleaf fleabane
<i>Erigeron poliospermus</i>	ERPO	Fleabane
<i>Eriogonum heracleoides</i>	ERHE	Wyeth eriogonum
<i>Eriogonum sphaeracephalum</i>	ERSP3	Rock eriogonum
<i>Eriogonum stellatum</i>	ERST	Longgray eriogonum
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>	ERUM	Sulfur eriogonum
<i>Eriogonum vimineum</i>	ERVI	Broom eriogonum
<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>	ERLA	Wooly eriophyllum
<i>Eriodium cicutarium</i>	ERCI	Cranesbill
<i>Fritillaria pudica</i>	FRPU	Yellow fritillary
<i>Galium aparine</i>	GAAP	Catchweed bedstraw
<i>Gayophytum diffusum</i>	GADI	Groundsmoke
<i>Geum triflorum</i>	GETR	Prairiesmoke avens
<i>Hieracium albertinum</i>	HIAL2	Hawkweed
<i>Hydrophyllum capitatum</i>	HYCA	Ballhead waterleaf
<i>Idahoa scapigera</i>	IDSC	Scalepod
<i>Iris spp.</i>	IRIS	Iris
<i>Lagophylla ramosissima</i>	LARA	Slender rabbitleaf
<i>Lactuca ludoviciana</i>	LALU	Lettuce
<i>Lepidium perfoliatum</i>	LEPE	Clasping pepperweed
<i>Lewisia rediviva</i>	LERE	Bitterroot lewisia
<i>Linanthus bakerii</i>	LIBA	Linanthus
<i>Linum micranthum</i>	LIMI	Smallflower whiteflax
<i>Lithophragma bulbifera</i>	LIBU	Bulbus fringecup
<i>Lithophragma parviflora</i>	LIPA	Smallflower woodlandstar
<i>Lithospermum ruderale</i>	LIRU	Wayside gromwell
<i>Lomatium canbyi</i>	LOCA4	Canby biscuitroot
<i>Lomatium dissectum</i>	LOD12	Fernleaf lomatium
<i>Lomatium donnellii</i>	LODO	Donnel biscuitroot
<i>Lomatium gormanii</i>	LOGO	Gorman biscuitroot
<i>Lomatium grayi</i>	LOGR	Gray biscuitroot
<i>Lomatium macrocarpum</i>	LOMA	Bigseed lomatium
<i>Lomatium martindalei</i>	LOMA2	Martindale biscuitroot
<i>Lomatium triternatum</i>	LOTR	Nineleaf lomatium
<i>Lupinus spp.</i>	LUPIN	Lupine
<i>Lupinus caudatus</i>	LUCA	Tailcup lupine
<i>Lupinus lepidus</i>	LULE2	Prairie lupine
<i>Lupinus leucophyllus</i>	LULE	Velvet lupine
<i>Lupinus sericeus</i>	LUSE	Silky lupine
<i>Lupinus saxosus</i>	LUSA	Rock lupine
<i>Lupinus sulphureus</i>	LUSU	Sulfur lupine
<i>Madia spp.</i>	MADIA	Tarweed
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	MEOF	Yellow sweetclover
<i>Mentzelia spp.</i>	MENTZ	Blazingstar
<i>Microseris troximoides</i>	MITR	Microseris
<i>Mimulus spp.</i>	MIMUL	Monkeyflower
<i>Montia parviflora</i>	MOPA	Littleleaf montia
<i>Montia perfoliata</i>	MOPE	Minerlettuce
<i>Navarretia spp.</i>	NAVAR	Navarretia
<i>Orobanche uniflora</i>	ORUN	Broomrape
<i>Penstemon humilis</i>	PEHU	Low penstemon
<i>Penstemon richardsonii</i>	PERI	Richardson penstemon
<i>Petalostemum ornatum</i>	PEOR4	Prairieclover
<i>Phacelia hastata</i>	PHHA	Phacelia
<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i>	PHRA	Branching phacelia

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Alpha Code</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Phacelia linearis</i>	PHLI	Threadleaf phacelia
<i>Phlox muscoides</i>	PHMU2	Phlox
<i>Plagiobothrys harknessii</i>	PLHA	Popcornflower
<i>Plectritis macrocera</i>	PLMA3	Longhorn plectritis
<i>Potentilla glandulosa</i>	POGL	Gland cinquefoil
<i>Ranunculus glaberrimus</i>	RAGL	Sagebrush buttercup
<i>Rigiopappus leptocladus</i>	RILE	Bristlehead
<i>Rumex salicifolius</i>	RUSA	Willow dock
<i>Sedum stenopetalum</i>	SEST	Wormleaf stonecrop
<i>Senecio canus</i>	SECA	Woolly groundsel
<i>Silene douglasii</i>	SIDO2	Douglas silene
<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	SIAL	Tumblemustard
<i>Solidago missouriensis</i>	SOMI	Goldenrod
<i>Spraguea umbellata</i>	SPUM	Umbellata pussypaws
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	TAOF	Dandelion
<i>Thelypodium integrifolium</i>	THIN	Thelypody
<i>Trifolium macrocephalum</i>	TRMA	Bighead clover
<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>	VEBL	Moth mullein
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	VETH	Flannel mullein
<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>	VEAN	Water speedwell
<i>Zigadenus venenosus</i>	ZIVE	Meadow death camas

PATHOGENS

<i>Arceuthobium camylopodum</i>	ARCA	Dwarfmistletoe
<i>Elytroderma deformans</i>	ELDE	Elytroderma needlecast
<i>Fomes annosus</i>	FOAN	Annosus root disease
<i>Fomes juniperus</i>	FOJU	Juniper pocket rot
<i>Peridermium harknessii</i>	PEHA	Western gall rust
<i>Phellinus wieri</i>	PHWI	Laminated root rot

INSECTS

<i>Chaetophloeus heterodoxus</i>	CHHE	Mountain mahogany bark beetle
<i>Cynipidae family</i>	CYNIP	Gall wasps
<i>Dendroctonus brevicomis</i>	DEBR	Western pine beetle
<i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i>	DEPO	Mountain pine beetle
<i>Eucosma sonomana</i>	EUSO	Western shoot borer

MAMMALS

<i>Lepus californicus</i>	LECA	Black-tail jackrabbit
<i>Marmota flaviventris</i>	MAFL	Yellow-bellied marmot
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	MUFR	Long-tailed weasel
<i>Odocoileus hemionus hemionus</i>	ODHEH	Mule deer
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	PEMA	Deer mouse
<i>Peromyscus parvus</i>	PEPA	Great Basin pocket mouse
<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	SPBE	California ground squirrel
<i>Sylvilagus nuttallii</i>	SYNU	Nuttall's cottontail
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	TATA	Badger
<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	THTA	Northern pocket gopher
<i>Zapus princeps</i>	ZAPR	Western jumping mouse

BIRDS

<i>Alectoris graeca</i>	ALGR	Chukar
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	BUJA	Red-tailed hawk
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	CICY	Marsh hawk
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	FASP	Sparrow hawk
<i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>	GYCY	Pinyon jay
<i>Lophortyx californicus</i>	LOCA	California quail
<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>	POGR	Vesper sparrow
<i>Spizella breweri</i>	SPBR	Brewer's sparrow
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	STNE	Western meadowlark





Bittercherry
(*Prunus emarginata*) (PREM)

Indic: Grows along edge of forest or
in sheltered rocky areas.

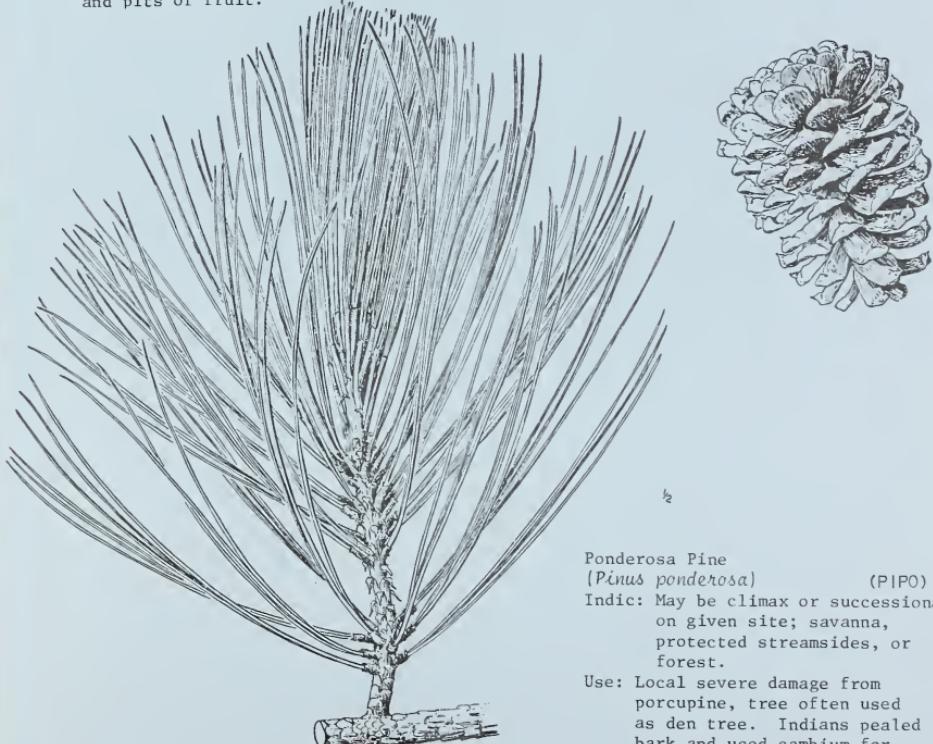
Use: Fruits edible but somewhat sour;
POISONOUS hydrocyanic acid in leaves
and pits of fruit.



Western Juniper
(*Juniperus occidentalis*) (JUOC)

Indic: Shallow rocky to deep soils;
widespread and will increase
in absence of fire.

Use: Berries edible raw, best when dried,
used in flavoring; moderate palatability
for birds in winter.



Ponderosa Pine
(*Pinus ponderosa*) (PIPO)

Indic: May be climax or successional
on given site; savanna,
protected streambeds, or
forest.

Use: Local severe damage from
porcupine, tree often used
as den tree. Indians peeled
bark and used cambium for
medicinal purposes.

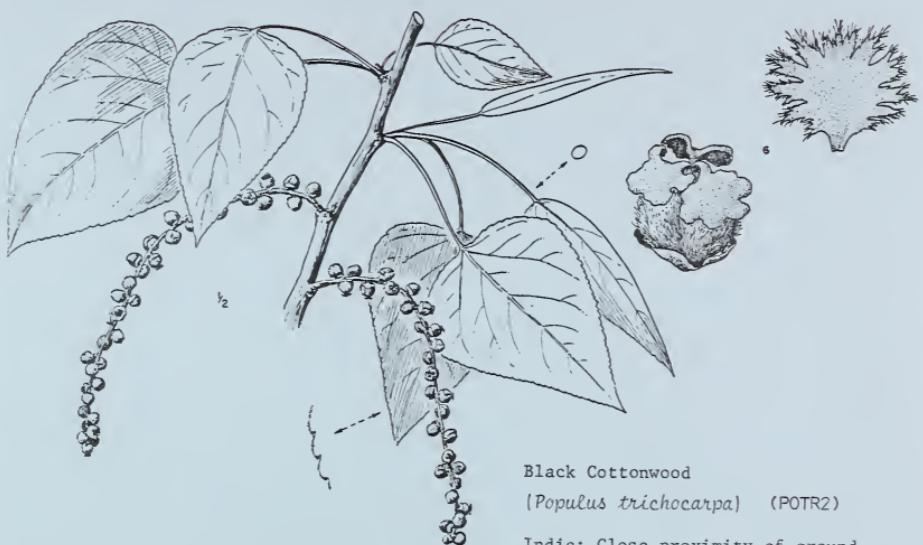


Quaking Aspen
(*Populus tremuloides*)

(POTR)

Indic: Dry to wet meadows and along streams;
occurs as clumps by root sprouts which
gradually enlarge the clump under light
light to moderate grazing; decreases
under heavy grazing; palatable

Use: Cree Indians used cambium for food and used
an infusion of cambium as a remedy for coughs



Black Cottonwood
(Populus trichocarpa) (POTR2)

Indic: Close proximity of ground water; usually along streams and near old homesteads.

Use: Good windbreak but becomes somewhat brittle with age. Roots will intertwine.



Saskatoon Serviceberry
(Amelanchier alnifolia) (AMAL)

Indic: Usually found in forest zone or along forest edge.

Use: Berries edible raw, cooked, dried, and made into wine. Indians dried berries and pounded them with meat into 10-15 lbs. pemmican loaves for storage and use in cooking. Highly palatable to game and livestock.

Stiff Sagebrush
(Artemisia rigida) (ARRI)

 $\frac{2}{5}$

Indic: Very shallow soil
 4-8 inches and
 commonly referred
 to as scablands;
 very low herbage
 production and
 looks like poor to
 very poor big sage;
 soil surface commonly
 covered with gravel.

Use: Highly palatable to
 game and livestock;
 flowering heads most
 palatable.

 $\frac{2}{5}$

Low Sagebrush
(Artemisia arbuscula) (ARAR)

Indic: Shallow, non-forest
 soils; often has some
 gravel and large
 boulders on surface.
 Looks like to fair to
 poor condition
 big sagebrush.

Use: Moderate palatability

 $\frac{2}{5}$

Big Sagebrush
(Artemisia tridentata) (ARTRT)

Indic: Good site for grass and
 shrub production; wheatgrass
 and/or Idaho fescue dominant
 in good range condition; deep
 well-drained soils.

Use: Moderate to low palatability.
 Three varieties recognized
 on CRNG: *A. tridentata tridentata*
 (basin big sagebrush); some
A. tridentata vaseyana
 (mountain big sagebrush); and
A. tridentata wyomingensis
 (Wyoming big sagebrush) have
 been reported on the CRNG.
 Indians used plants for covering
 their huts and used the bark for
 making ropes and baskets.



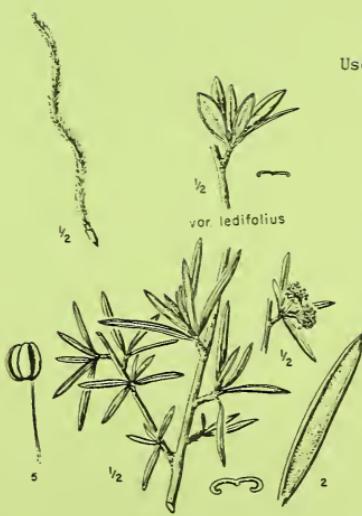
Green Rabbitbrush (CHVI)
(*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*)
Indic: See Gray Rabbitbrush
Use: See Gray Rabbitbrush



Gray Rabbitbrush
(*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*) (CHNA)

Indic: Occasional plants occur in most big sagebrush associations; dominance suggest past fire, or overgrazing.

Use: Leaf tea was used to treat fevers, constipation, colds, and stomach problems. Toothaches were treated by putting mashed leaves in cavity. Indians used plant for a yellow-orange dye. Contains rubber but not enough for commercial value.



Curlyleaf Mountain Mahogany
(*Cercocarpus ledifolius*) (CELE)

Indic: Found on top of Buttes in rock outcrops.

Use: Highly palatable to game and livestock.

**Dogwood***(Cornus stolonifera)* (COST)

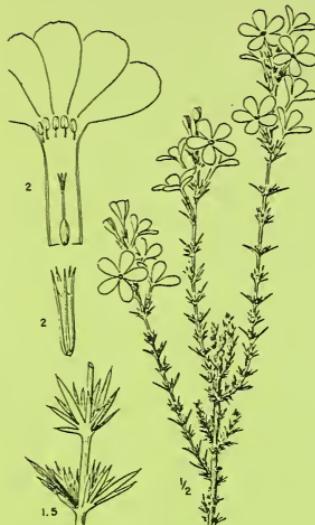
Indic: Found along streams in conjunction with other wet land shrubs.

Use: Bark contains tannin and cornine which is a substitute for quinine. Wood is very hard and excellent for making handles and wedges.

**Rabbitbrush Goldenweed***(Haplopappus bloomeri)* (HABL)

Indic: Increases in areas which are highly disturbed either by fire or overgrazing.





Granite Gilia

(*Leptodactylon pungens*)

(LEPU2)

Indic: Sweetly aromatic shrub. Dry places from desert to high elevations in drier mountains. Dry, open often sandy or rocky places.



Mockorange

(*Philadelphus lewisi*)

(PHLE2)

Indic: Along watercourses and rocky wet areas.

Use: Several species used as ornamental shrubs.



Antelope Bitterbrush

(*Purshia tridentata*)

(PUTR)

Indic: Widespread across Grassland and usually associated a good forage producing site.

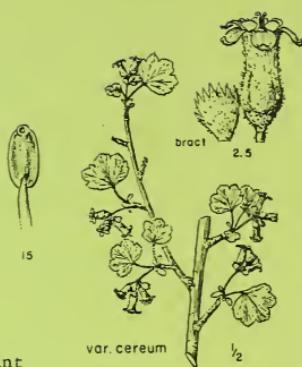
Use: High palatability for both livestock and wildlife.



Woods Rose
(*Rosa woodsi*) (ROWO)
Indic: Normally associated with forest zone.
Use: Rose hips are high in vitamin C.



Common Snowberry
(*Symporicarpos albus*) (SYAL)
Indic: Usually found in forest zone but
may be occasionally found in
protected areas on Grassland.
Use: Berries edible raw or cooked.



Wax Currant
(*Ribes cereum*) (RICE)
Indic: Normally in rocky areas on edge
of Grassland and forest zone.
Use: Berries edible, used by Hopi Indians
for stomach ache.



Horsebrush (TECA)
(*Tetradymia canescens*)
Indic: Increases with
overgrazing.



Threadleaf sedge
(*Carex filifolia*)

Indic: Fairly widespread in dry sagebrush
and bunchgrass associations.
Use: Occasionally grazed by livestock.



Baltic Rush
(*Juncus balticus*) (JUBA)

Indic: Prefers moist or wet,
deep organic soils.
Found with sedges, blue-
grasses and other rushes.
Common in shallow ponds
or other wet places.
Use: Indians made baskets and
mats from stems.



Beardless Wheatgrass
(Agropyron inerne) (AGIN)
Indic: Native PNW bunchgrass but
 not native to Grasslands.
 Used in pure plantings in
 late 30's and 40's. Found
 on flat former farmland.
Use: Highly palatable bunchgrass
 for livestock.



Crested Wheatgrass
(Agropyron cristatum) (AGCR)
Indic: Introduced bunchgrass covering
 vast acreages on Grassland.
Use: Crested wheatgrass is used primarily
 to seed rangeland in poor condition.
 Highly palatable to livestock.



Intermediate Wheatgrass
(*Agropyron intermedium*) (AGIN2)

Indic: Domestic grass used
for revegetation.

Use: High palatability.

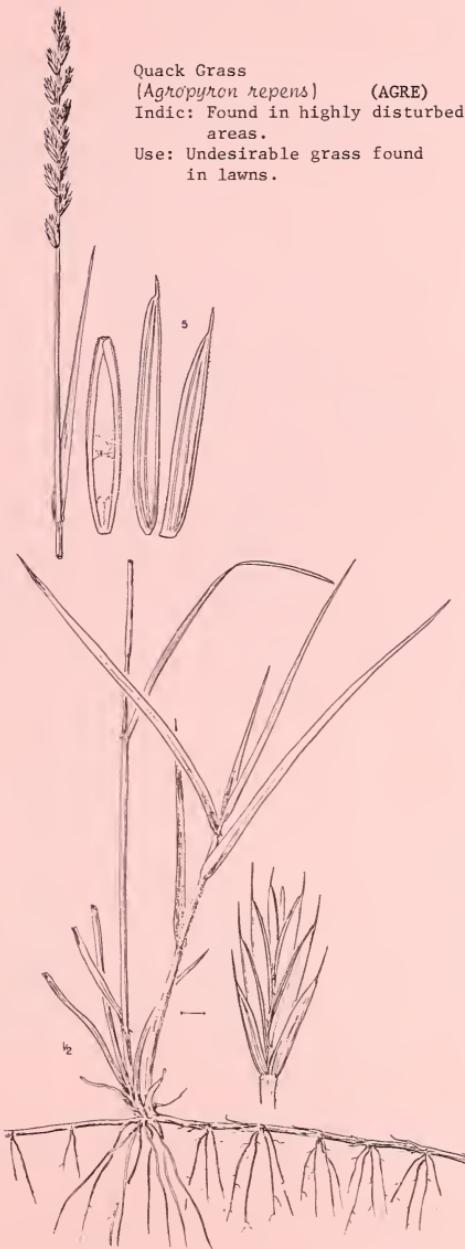


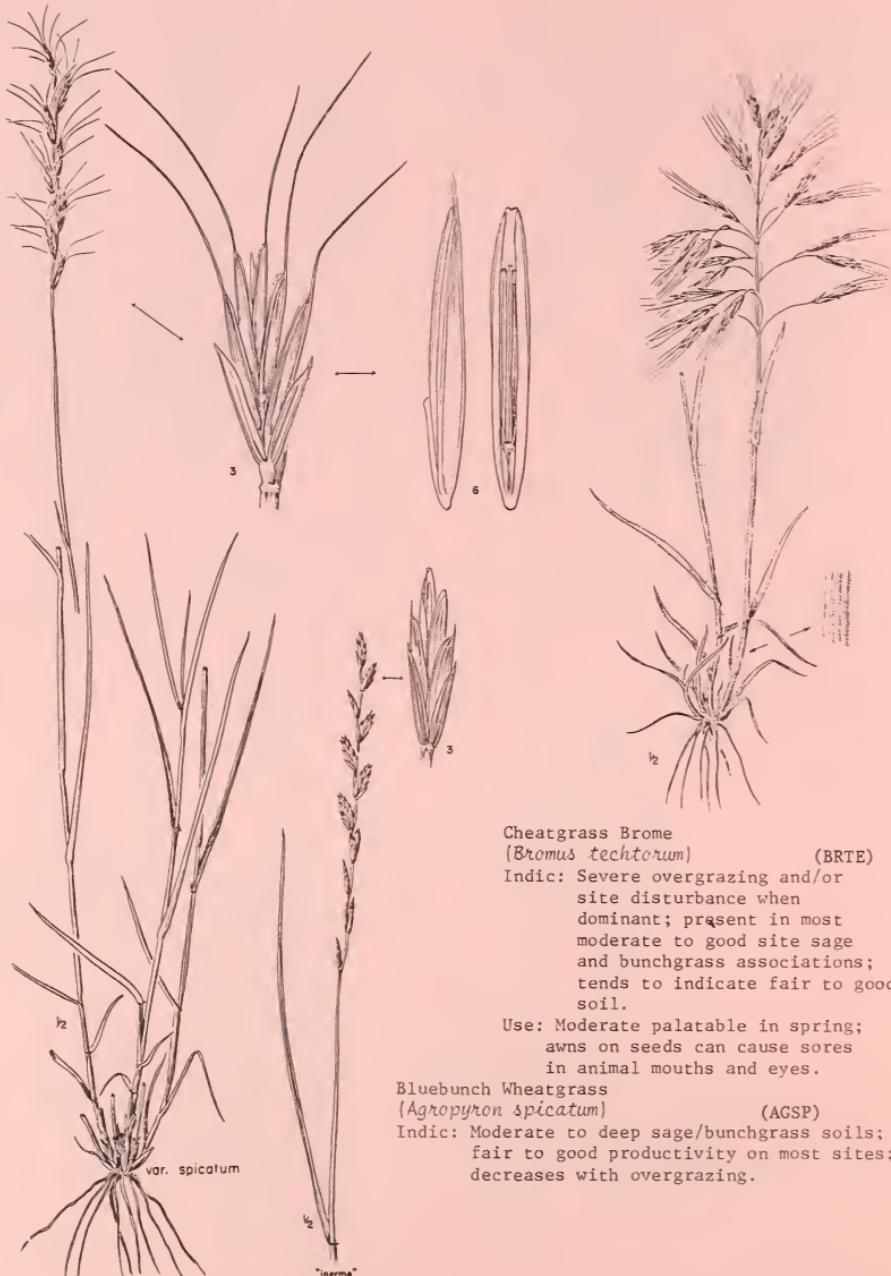
Quack Grass
(*Agropyron repens*) (AGRE)

Indic: Found in highly disturbed

areas.

Use: Undesirable grass found
in lawns.





Cheatgrass Brome
(*Bromus tectorum*) (BRTE)

Indic: Severe overgrazing and/or site disturbance when dominant; present in most moderate to good sage and bunchgrass associations; tends to indicate fair to good soil.

Use: Moderate palatable in spring; awns on seeds can cause sores in animal mouths and eyes.

Bluebunch Wheatgrass
(*Agropyron spicatum*) (AGSP)

Indic: Moderate to deep sage/bunchgrass soils; fair to good productivity on most sites; decreases with overgrazing.





Medusahead Wildrye
(*Elymus caput-medusae*) (ELCA2)

Indic: Noxious grass found in highly disturbed rangeland. Once established it will rapidly expand over good rangeland.

California Brome
(*Bromus carinatus*) (BRCA)

Indic: When abundant, past overgrazing and or moderate to severe site disturbance; fairly good soils, often non-forest at mid and higher elevation; also open forest zone.

Idaho Fescue
(Festuca idahoensis) (FEID)
Indic: Moderately deep sage and
 bunchgrass soil; widespread
 on Grassland. Good to best
 productivity potential also
 good range seeding potential.
 When growing with sage and
 bitterbrush better site than
 bluebunch wheatgrass.



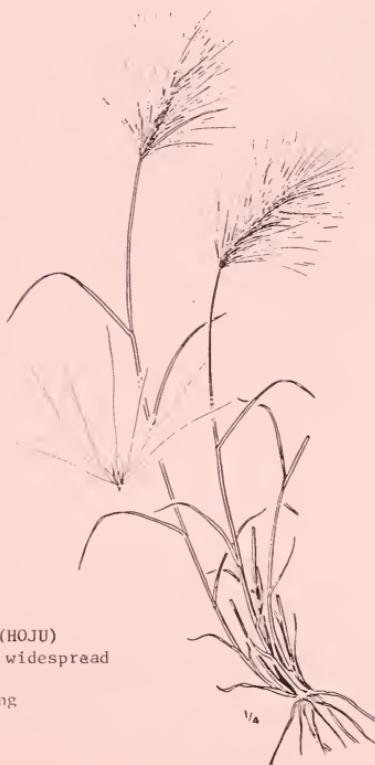
Giant Wildrye
(Elymus cinereus) (ELCI)
Indic: Usually grows in moist or wet places;
 bottomlands, along streams and ditch-
 banks; also in moderately rich, dry
 soils. Grazed by cattle and horses.
Use: Cut for wild hay, may become ergot infested
 which can poison livestock. Fruits used as
 food by Indians.





Sixweeks Fescue
(*Fescue octoflora*)

Indic: Widespread on Grassland; found in both native and introduced bunchgrass associations.
Use: Unpalatable annual grass.



Foxtail Barley
(*Hordeum jubatum*)

Indic: Low growing perennial; widespread on Grassland.
Use: Increases with overgrazing and/or site disturbance.



Wall Barely
(*Hordeum leporinum*)

(HOLE)

Indic: Low growing annual that increases
with disturbance.



Prairie Junegrass
(*Koleria cristata*)

(KOCR)

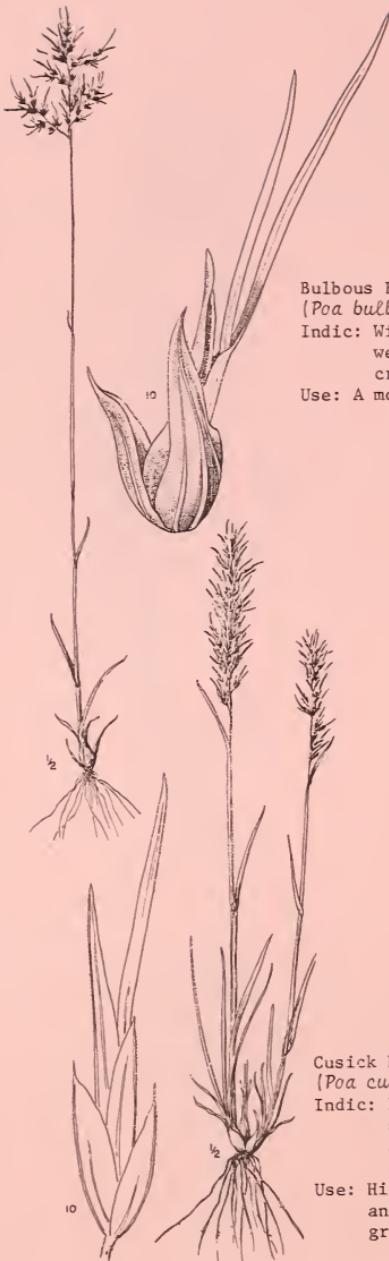
Indic: Shallow to moderately deep soils
with sage/bunchgrass types.
Use: Palatable perennial; decreaser



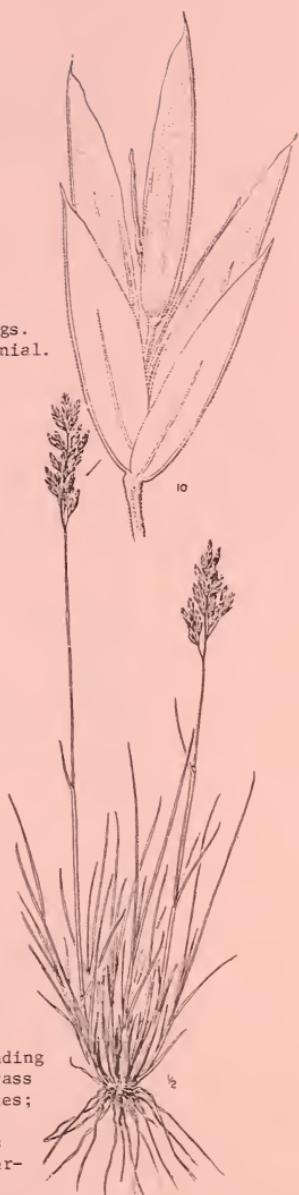
Indian Ricegrass
(Oryzopsis hymenoides) (ORHY)
 Indic: Usually found on steep south-facing slopes growing in sandy soil.
 Use: Palatable degrazer with overgrazing.



Big Bluegrass
(Poa amplia) (POAM)
 Indic: Planted in pure stands on old farmlands; long-lived perennial.
 Use: Very palatable bunchgrass; native to western US.



Bulbous Bluegrass
(*Poa bulbosa*) (POBU)
Indic: Widespread especially in
wet years; found mainly in
crested wheatgrass plantings.
Use: A moderately palatable perennial.



Cusick Bluegrass
(*Poa cusickii*) (POCU)
Indic: Found mainly on north-tending
slopes; bluebunch wheatgrass
and Idaho fescue associates;
deep soils.
Use: Highly palatable bunchgrass
and will decrease under over-
grazing



Sandberg Bluegrass
(*Poa sandbergii*) (POSA3)
Indic: Probably one of the most common grasses found on the Grassland. Wide range of sites.
Use: Tends to increase with livestock overgrazing, decrease with game over grazing.

Bottlebrush Squirreltail
(*Sitanion hystrix*) (SIHY)
Indic: Increaser with overgrazing; abundance indicates fair to poor range condition; fair to good sage/bunchgrass sites.





Western Needlegrass
(*Stipa occidentalis*)

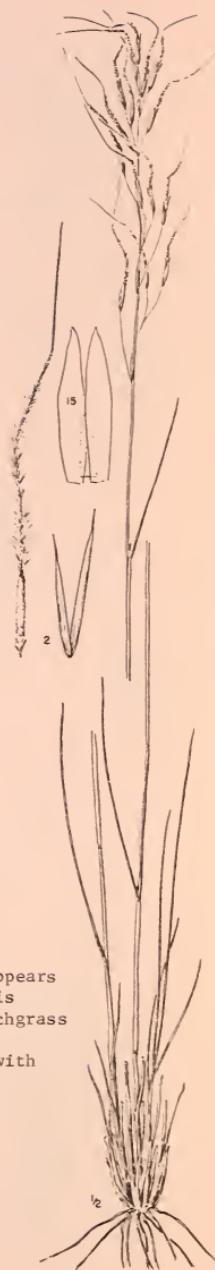
Indic: Tends to increase with overgrazing and site disturbance; moderate to deep soils in sage, bunchgrass and forest types.

Use: Palatable increaser.



Needle and Thread
(*Stipa comata*) (STCO2)

Indic: Found generally on northern portion of Grassland on "Palouse" appearing prairie vegetation; favors dry sandy soil.

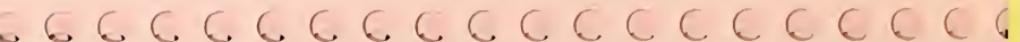


Thurber Needlegrass
(*Stipa thurberiana*) (STTH)

Indic: Never abundant widespread bunchgrass; tends to favor well-drained sandy soil; appears to be edge of range for this grass; found with sage/bunchgrass type.

Use: Highly palatable; decreases with over-grazing.

(STOC)





Alyssum

(*Alyssum desertorum*)

(ALDE)

Indic: Very common in spring and early summer; increases with overgrazing and site disturbance.

Use: An introduced weed from the old world.



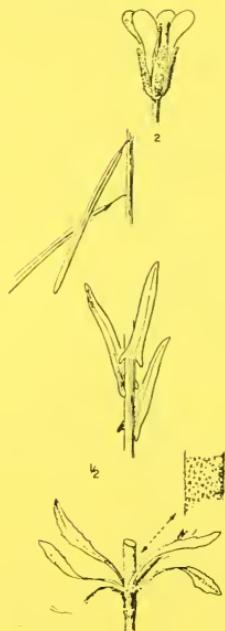
Low Pussytoes

(*Antennaria dimorpha*)

(ANDI)

Indic: Widely scattered, forms very low small mats.

Use: Flowering heads palatable.



Western Yarrow

(*Achillea millefolium*)

(ACMI)

Indic: Widely distributed over all communities; increases with overgrazing and/or site disturbance. Heads palatable to game.

Use: Entire plant dried, ground, boiled to remedy run-down disorders; leaves make pleasant smoke.

Holboel's Rockcress

(*Arabis holboellii*)

(ARHO)

Indic: Widely scattered in all CRNG communities; increase but never abundant.



Milkvetch
(*Astragalus atratus*)

(ASAT)

Indic: Uncommon on most native vegetation plots, but somewhat common on areas that were revegetated.

Use: Some species of locoweed and milkvetch are poisonous to animals.



Curved Locoweed

(Astragalus curvicarpus) (ASCU2)

Indic: Scattered throughout introduced communities, but rare in native communities.

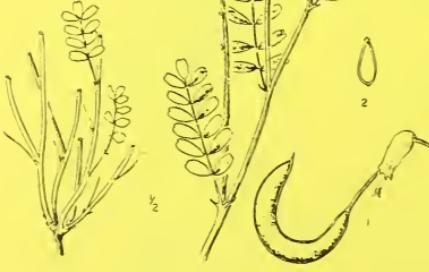
Use: Some species of locoweed are poisonous to livestock.



2



15



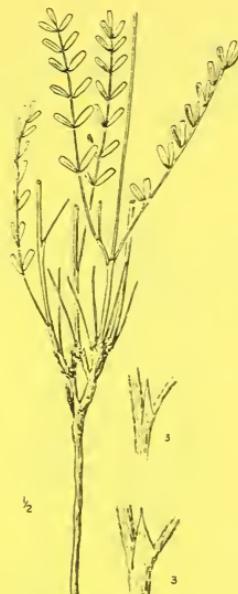
Cusick Milkvetch

(Astragalus cusickii) (ASCU4)

Indic: Scattered throughout CRNG but never common.



Pursh Locoweed
(Astragalus purshii) (ASPU)
 Indic: Scattered throughout native and introduced communities.



Milkvetch
(Astragalus stenophyllus) (ASST)
 Indic: Common in native somewhat disturbed communities; rare in introduced communities.



Whitney Milkvetch
(Astragalus whitneyi) (ASWH)
 Indic: Uncommon in both native and introduced communities.



Arrowleaf Balsamroot

(*Balsamorhiza sagittata*) (BASA)

Indic: Common on all native associations except scablands; absent on areas that have been treated with introduced bunchgrasses; decreases with overgrazing and disturbance. Heads palatable to big game and livestock.

Use: Entire plant edible; roots may be collected all year, best cooked; young stems used in salads or pot herbs, older stems cooked; roasted seeds excellent, make good flour.

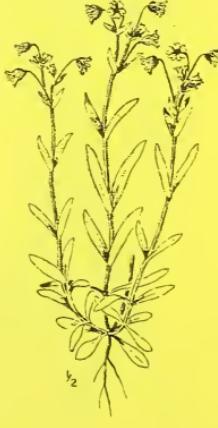


Sagebrush Mariposa

(*Calochortus macrocarpus*)

(CAMA)

Indic: Common in both native and introduced communities; highly palatable to game and livestock.

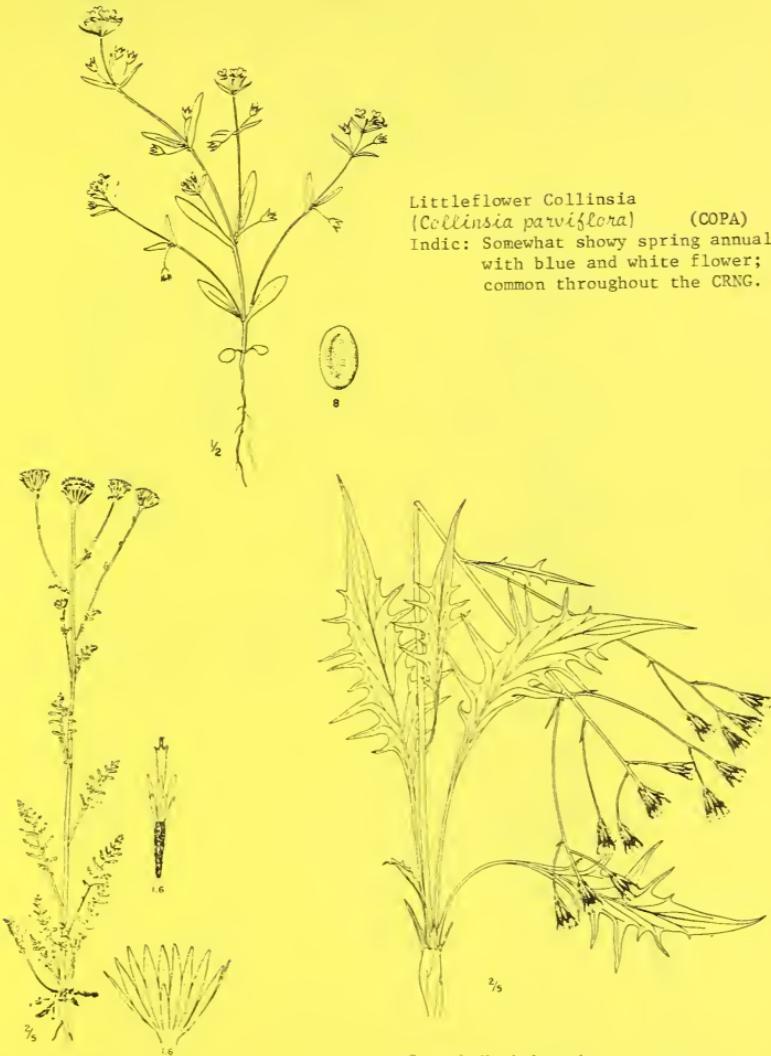


Chickweed

(*Cerastium nutans*)

(CENU)

Indic: Widespread in all of CRNG; increases with disturbance.



Douglas Chaenactis
(Chaenactis douglasii) (CHDO)
 Indic: Found mostly in the broad
 valleys or flats, especially
 on introduced communities.

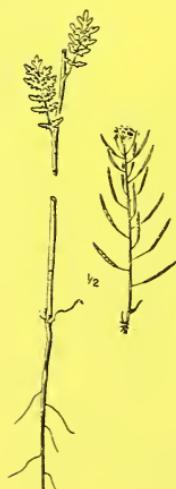
Littleflower Collinsia
(Collinsia parviflora) (COPA)
 Indic: Somewhat showy spring annual
 with blue and white flower;
 common throughout the CRNG.



Cryptantha
(*Cryptantha affinis*) (CRAF)
Indic: Widespread early annual.
Increases with disturbance.



Spring Draba
(*Draba verna*) (DRVE2)
Indic: Widespread spring annual; increases
with disturbance.



Tansymustard
(*Deserainia richardsonii*) (DERI)
Indic: Widespread annual; individual
plants appearing in June-August;
increases with disturbance.



Willowweed
(*Epilobium minutum*) (EPMI)
Indic: Widespread summer annual,
increases with disturbance.
Use: Probably a good potherb as its
larger cousin *E. angustifolium*
but small size would make harvest
difficult. Boil entire plant for emetic.



Fleabane
(*Erigeron poliospermus*) (ERPO)
Indic: Common blue-rayed perennial
found throughout the CRNG.

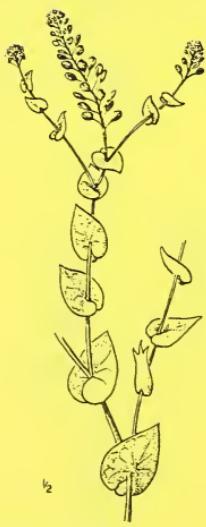


Lineleaf Fleabane
(*Erigeron linearis*) (ERLI)
Indic: Common yellow-rayed
perennial throughout
the CRNG.

Rock Eriogonum
(*Eriogonum spaecephalum*) (ERSP3)
Indic: Subshrub common on native associations,
especially scablands; increaser. Mostly
absent on introduced communities.



Broom Eriogonum
(Eriogonum vimineum) (ERVI)
 Indic: Late summer annual that
 is missed by most observers;
 common throughout CRNG.



Clasping Pepperweed
(Lepidium perfoliatum) (LEPE)
 Indic: Mid to late summer annual
 found on most introduced
 communities.



Bitterroot Lewisia
(Lewisia rediviva) (LERE)
 Indic: Common in dry sandy soils found on
 scablands.
 Use: Roots peeled and boiled, eaten immediately
 or dried for later use. Roots chewed for
 sore throat, emetic or purgative.



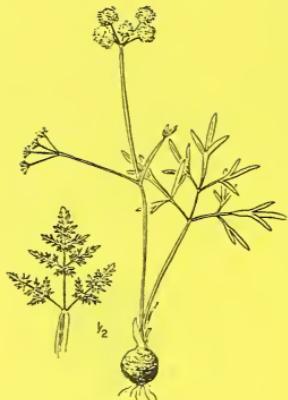
Bulbous Biscuitroot
(Lomatium nudicaule) (LOCA4)
 Indic: Open rocky sites; infrequent over most of CRNG.



Fernleaf Lomatium
(Lomatium dissectum) (LODI2)
 Indic: Open rocky slopes; infrequent over most of CRNG.



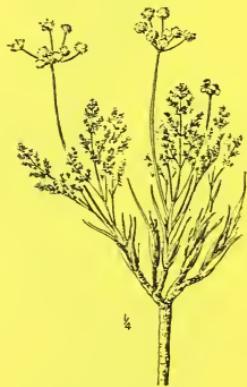
Donnel Biscuitroot
(Lomatium nudellii) (LODO)
 Indic: Open, gravelly or rocky sites and dry meadows; infrequent.



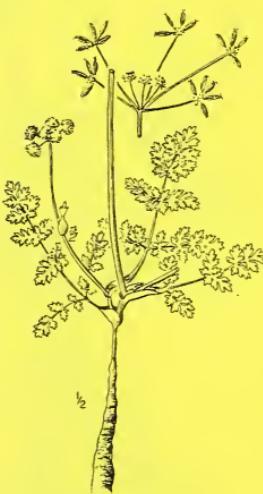
Gorman Biscuitroot
(Lomatium gormanii) (LOGO)
 Indic: Widely scattered on native communities.
 Infrequent on introduced communities.



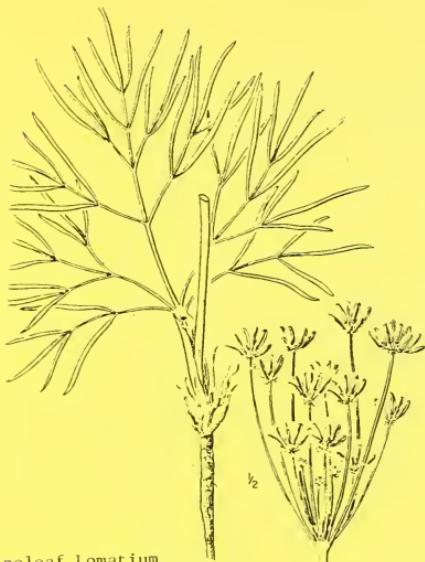
Bigseed Lomatium
(Lomatium macrocarpum) (LOMA)
 Indic: Common plant on both native
 and introduced communities.



Gray Biscuitroot
(Lomatium grayi) (LOGR)
 Indic: Widely scattered; somewhat rare.



Martindale Biscuitroot
(Lomatium martindalei) (LOMA2)
 Indic: Dry rocky sites, especially
 talus slopes, otherwise rare.



Nineleaf Lomatium
(*Lomatium triternatum*) (LOTR)
Indic: Common throughout the CRNG on both
native and introduced communities.
Use: Roots raw, cooked as a vegetable, or
dried and ground into flour for bread.



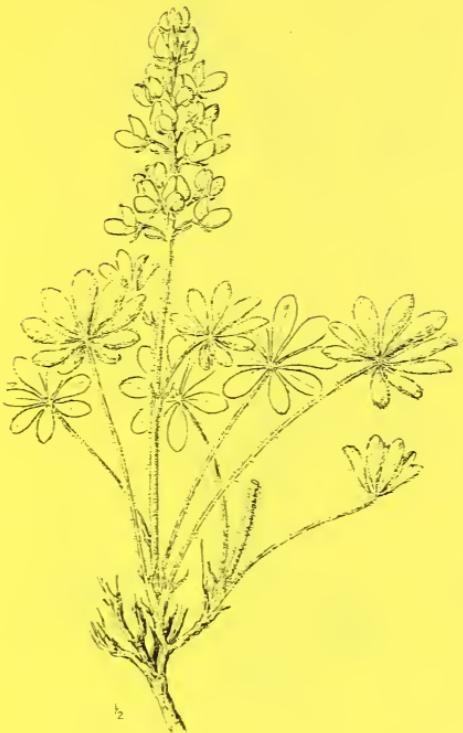
Tailcup Lupine
(*Lupinus caudatus*) (LUCA)
Indic: Widespread on CRNG.
Use: Highly palatable, and particularly
poisonous to cattle and horses;
Indians made tea from seeds to
help kidney function; pocket gopher
forage.



Prairie Lupine
(*Lupinus lepidus*) (LULE2)
Indic: Widespread in the valleys and flats.
Use: Quite distinctive from other lupines
because of its short stature.



Velvet Lupine
(*Lupinus leucophyllus*) (LULE)
Indic: Scattered over CRNG principally
in valleys and flats.



Rock Lupine
(*Lupinus saxosus*) (LUSA)



Silky Lupine
(*Lupinus sericeus*)
(LUSE) 1/2



Sulfur Lupine
(*Lupinus sulphureus*) (LUSU)

Microseris
(*Microseris troximoides*) (MITR)
Indic: Widespread in native communities.



Minerslettuce
(*Montia perfoliata*) (MOPA)
Indic: Widespread in spring in
moist places especially
under juniper or shrubs.
Use: Leaves, stems, and flowers
used in salads, cooked green.



Phacelia
(*Phacelia hastata*) (PHHA)
Indic: Infrequent in introduced
and native and communities.



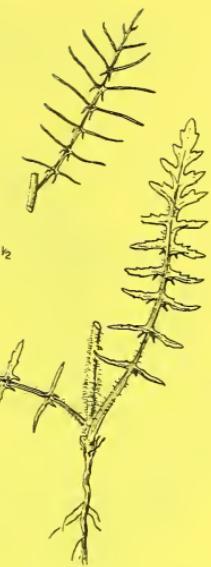
Branching Phacelia
(*Phacelia linearis*) (PHLI)
Indic: Common annual on native
and introduced communities.



Phlox
(*Phlox muscoides*) (PHMU2)
Indic: Common mat-forming perennial of
native associations but absent
on introduced communities
Use: Phlox are highly desirable additions
to the rock gardens.



Longhorn Plectritis
(*Plectritis macrocera*) (PLMA3)
Indic: Common spring annual of
both native and introduced
communities; favors moist
conditions.

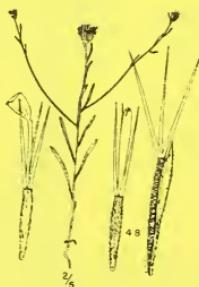


Tumblemustard
(*Sisymbrium altissimum*) (SIAL)

Indic: Eurasian weed well established
on introduced communities.



Meadow Death Camas
(*Zigadenus venenosus*) (ZIVE)
Indic: Scattered perennial lilly in native associations;
infrequent in introduced communities.
Use: Especially poisonous to sheep.



Bristlehead
(*Rigiopappus leptoclaudus*) (RILE)
Indic: Summer annual on introduced
communities; increases with
disturbance.

AVERAGE CANOPY COVER AND CONSTANCY* OF IMPORTANT PLANTS IN THE CROOKED RIVER NATIONAL GRASSLAND INTRODUCED COMMUNITIES
(CONSTANCY IN PARENTHESES)

Community	Excl. JUOC/ CHNA-ARTR/ ACGR/ CJS2-91	Good JUOC/ CHNA-ARTR/ ACGR- CJS2-91	Fair JUOC/ CHNA-ARTR/ ACGR- CJS2-91	Poor JUOC/ CHNA-ARTR/ ACGR- CJS2-91	Good JUOC/ CHNA-ARTR/ ACIN- CJS2-92	Fair JUOC/ CHNA-ARTR/ ACIN- CJS2-92	Poor JUOC/ CHNA-ARTR/ ACIN- CJS2-92
No. of Plots	7	22	26	14	10	11	8
TREES							
Western Juniper	1 (10)	2 (6)	2 ()	3 ()	2 (8)	2 ()	2 ()
SHRUBS							
Big sagebrush	3 (10)	2 (8) 5 (10) 5 (10)	7 (8) 8 (10) 6 (10)	12 (9) 7 (10) 3 (10)	6 (8) 7 (5) 3 (10)	7 (7) 5 (5) t (1)	8 (9) 13 (10) 8 (10)
Gray rabbitbrush	t (1)	t (1)	t (1)	3 (6)	t (1)	t (1)	t (1)
Green rabbitbrush	t (1)	t (1)	t (1)	t (1)	t (1)	t (1)	t (1)
Bitterbrush	t (1)	t (1)	t (1)	t (1)	t (1)	t (1)	t (1)
GRASSES							
Crested wheatgrass	37 (10)	26 (10)	23 (10)	10 (10)	2 (6)	1 (5)	1 (6)
Beardtongue wheatgrass	t (1)	t (0)	t (1)	t (1)	28 (10)	13 (10)	9 (10)
Barbasco wheatgrass	t (1)	3 (4)	3 (5)	2 (4)	1 (2)	3 (2)	3 (2)
Sandberg bluegrass	2 (7)	2 (8)	4 (8)	8 (9)	4 (8)	8 (10)	7 (9)
Squirreltail	1 (7)	1 (5)	2 (8)	3 (9)	1 (3)	3 (8)	3 (9)
Sixweek fescue	1 (4)	1 (10)	1 (8)	4 (8)	1 (9)	3 (9)	3 (9)
Cheatgrass bromes	t (1)	t (1)	t (1)	t (1)	t (1)	t (1)	t (1)
FORBS							
Western Yarrow	3 (10)	1 (7)	2 (9)	1 (9)	1 (7)	2 (8)	3 (10)
Milkvetch (<i>A. atratus</i>)	1 (4)	2 (3)	2 (4)	t (2)	2 (3)	2 (3)	1 (4)
Bigseed lamium	t (3)	t (3)	t (3)	t (4)	t (3)	t (3)	t (4)
Lupine spp.	2 (9)	2 (6)	2 (6)	1 (5)	2 (6)	1 (5)	4 (8)
Prairie clover	t (3)	t (5)	2 (4)	1 (3)	1 (5)	1 (3)	1 (2)
Desert Alyssum	1 (9)	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (8)	1 (8)	1 (9)	t (10)
Nodding chickweed	1 (10)	2 (--)	1 (9)	2 (10)	1 (10)	2 (10)	1 (10)
Littleflower collinsia	1 (8)	1 (5)	1 (7)	1 (7)	1 (3)	1 (6)	1 (4)
Dragonhead	1 (10)	1 (5)	1 (10)	1 (9)	1 (10)	1 (9)	1 (10)
Willowleaf	t (4)	t (6)	t (7)	t (7)	t (7)	t (9)	t (2)
Cranesbill	t (1)	t (1)	t (1)	t (1)	t (1)	t (1)	t (1)

*Code to Constancy values: + = 0-5%, 1 = 6-15%, 2 = 16-25%, 3 = 26-35%, 4 = 36-45%, 5 = 46-55%, 6 = 56-65%
 t = 66-75%, 8 = 76-85%, 9 = 86-95%, 10 = 96-100%

AVERAGE CANOPY COVERAGE AND CONSTANCY* OF IMPORTANT PLANTS ON THE CROOKED RIVER NATIONAL GRASSLAND NATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

ASSOCIATION	ARR/POSA-LOMA SCABLAND SD91-31	JUOC/ARR/ AGST-FIELD FLAT CJS2-26	JUOC/ ETUB-GASP N SLOPE CJS2-12	JUOC/ ARR-HDW/ AGSP-POSA SLOPE CJS2-13	JUOC/ ARR-BASA STEPP S CANYON CJS2-31	JUOC/ ARR-CHW/ AGSP-BASA STEPP N CANYON CJS2-32	PIPO/ PUR/ FIELD-ASA STEPP N CANYON CJS2-11	
No. of Plots		7	14	23	33	4	5	3
TREES								
Western Juniper	2 (7)	10 (10)	7 (10)	9 (9)	6 (7)	17 (10)	15 (7)	25 (10)
Ponderosa pine	t (1)	t (1)	t (4)		t (2)			
SHRUBS								
Low sagebrush	12 (9)	2 (2)	1 (+)					
Stiff sagebrush			t (+)					
Big sagebrush		10 (9)	12 (10)	13 (10)	13 (10)			
Grey rabbitbrush		1 (5)	2 (7)	2 (7)	1 (10)			
Green rabbitbrush		1 (4)	1 (3)	1 (3)	1 (5)	2 (10)	1 (7)	
Rock spirea	2 (4)	t (1)	t (3)	t (3)				
Bitterbrush	t (1)	3 (5)	t (2)	2 (3)	6 (10)	1 (6)		
GRASSES								
Bluestem wheatgrass	t (3)	20 (10)	15 (10)	16 (10)	16 (10)	11 (10)	2 (10)	15 (10)
Iano fescue	t (1)	t (5)	18 (10)	11 (9)	1 (2)	21 (10)	t (3)	
Prairie junegrass		t (3)	t (3)	t (4)				
Cusick bluestgrass	t (1)	6 (4)	1 (2)					
Thurber bluegrass	t (3)	t (1)	3 (6)	t (2)	t (2)			
Sandberg bluegrass	16 (10)	8 (10)	7 (10)	3 (7)	3 (8)			
Squirreltail	3 (7)	t (4)	t (5)	t (7)	1 (7)	1 (10)		
Sweet fescue	2 (6)	t (1)	t (9)	5 (10)	4 (8)			
Cheatgrass brome	t (10)	6 (9)	t (5)	21 (10)	2 (10)	5 (7)		
FOLIAGE								
Western Yarrow	1 (8)	2 (9)	1 (9)	2 (10)	1 (6)	2 (10)		
Threadleaf milkvetch	t (4)	3 (6)	2 (3)					
Arrowleaf balsamroot	1 (6)	1 (5)	1 (5)	11 (10)	1 (10)	1 (7)		
Line leaf firebane	t (7)	t (1)	t (5)	t (2)	t (4)			
Longspine ergonomum	t (10)	t (3)	t (5)	t (3)	t (8)			
Bigseed lamium		t (5)	t (4)	t (7)				
Nineleaf lamium	t (10)	t (3)	t (8)	t (5)				
Lupine spp.		t (3)	2 (6)	t (4)				
Moss phlox	1 (4)	1 (9)	2 (7)	3 (7)	t (2)	t (4)	t (3)	
Desert Alyssum	1 (6)	t (4)	t (+)	t (3)	t (2)	t (2)		
Nodding chickweed	t (6)	2 (9)	t (7)	2 (8)	t (2)	t (10)		
Littoral tower collinsia	t (6)	1 (6)	2 (8)	1 (6)	t (2)	t (4)	t (3)	
Dragonweed	t (10)	1 (9)	2 (8)	1 (10)	t (5)	t (10)		
Willowherb	t (4)	t (2)	t (4)	t (4)	t (2)	t (6)		
Cransbill	t (4)	t (1)	t (1)	t (5)	t (2)	t (6)		
Longhorn pectenitis	t (3)	t (4)	t (2)	t (1)	t (2)	t (4)		

*Code to constancy values: + = 0-5%, 1 = 6-15%, 2 = 16-25%, 3 = 26-35%, 4 = 36-45%, 5 = 46-55%, 6 = 56-65%, 7 = 66-75%, 8 = 76-85%, 9 = 86-95%, 10 = 96-100%

EFFECTS OF FIRE ON SOME PACIFIC NORTHWEST PLANT SPECIES 1/

GRASSES

Species	Prefire Regeneration Mode	Mode, Post-fire Regeneration Response		Degree of fire Resistance 3/	Comment	References
		Seed germination or moderate to rapid.	Resistant			
Bluebunch Wheatgrass	Warm season bunch- grass, Seed dependent.	Seed germination or weakly rhizomatous, moderate to rapid.	Moderate	Response variable with season of burn, intensity and post graze negot.	WILLIAMS et al. 1980b; URESK et al. 1976	
Bottelbrush Squirreltail	Cool season bunchgrass. Wind dispersed seed.	Seed germination, residual plant, survival, rapid burning.	Resistant	More resistant to mid-summer than spring.	Wright 1971	Wright et al. 1979
Cheatgrass	Annual, heavy seed, prolific seed.	Seed germination, very rapid.	Very resistant	Very hot burn with litter consumption reduces post- burn density	Daubenmire 1968 Young et al. 1976	
Crested Wheatgrass	Warm season bunch grass, seed dependent.	Moderate to slow.	Susceptible to moderate.	Response variable with season of burn intensity and post graze management.	Anderson & Bailey 1979 Wright et al. 1979	
Idaho fescue	Cool season bunch- grass, heavy seed.	Seed germination, residual plant, moderate slow	Susceptible to moderate.	Resistance variable due to season of burn, plant moisture and fire intensity.	Conrad & Poultney 1966 Wright et al. 1979	
Kentucky bluegrass	Cool season, rhizomatous,	Rhizome elongation, rapid.	resistant	Most damage from hot, spring burning.	Daubenmire 1968	
Needle and thread	Warm season bunch- grass, heavy seed.	Moderate to rapid.	Susceptible	Autumn burns least detri- mental, prevent high fuel loads prior to burn.	Wright 1971	Wright et al. 1979
Prairie June- grass	Cool season bunch- grass, heavy seed.	Residual plant sur- vival, rapid to moderate.	Susceptible to moderate		Wright et al. 1979	
Sandberg bluegrass	Cool season bunch- grass, heavy seed.	Residual plant survival, rapid.	Moderate to resistant.		Wright et al. 1979	
Thurber needlegrass	Warm season bunch- grass, heavy seed.	Slow	Susceptible	Autumn burns least detri- mental, prevent high fuel loads prior to burn.	Uresk et al. 1976	

1/Volland, L. A., and J. D. Bell, 1981. Fire Effects on Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Vegetation, R6 Rm 067 1981, 23 pp.,illus.

2/Postfire Regeneration Response (Based on number of years to approximate preburn frequency or coverage):
Slow 10 years
Moderate 5-10 years
Rapid 1-2 years
Very Rapid

3/Degree of Fire Resistance (Probability that at least 50 percent of species population will survive or reestablish after passage
of a fire):
Resistant 65 percent chance
Moderate 35-64 percent chance
Very susceptible 10-34 percent chance
10 percent chance

EFFECTS OF FIRE ON SOME PACIFIC NORTHWEST PLANT SPECIES (Cont.)

HERBS

<u>Herb Species</u>	<u>Prefire Regeneration Mode</u>	<u>Mode, Post-fire Regeneration Response 1/</u>	<u>Degree of fire Resistance 2/</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>References</u>
Balsam root	Windborne seed, thick caudex.	Caudex regrowth, rapid.	Resistant		Wright et al. 1979
Bedstraw	Sticky seed, animal dispersed.	Seed germination, moderate.	Moderate	Resistant to light under-burns.	Anderson & Bailey 1980 Anderson & Bailey 1979
Death camas	Deep underground Corm.	Gorm regrowth, rapid.	Resistant		Wright et al. 1979
Indian paintbrush	Deep taproot	Caudex regrowth, moderate.	Moderate		McLean 1969
Lipine	Heavy seed, deep taproot	Caudex regrowth, heat scarified seed, rapid	Resistant		Lyon & Stickney 1976 McLean 1969
Western yarrow	Seed dependent, airborne.	Seed germination, moderate.	Resistant to moderate.		McLean 1979 Anderson & Bailey 1980

EFFECTS OF FIRE ON SOME PACIFIC NORTHWEST PLANT SPECIES (Cont.)

SHRUBS

Species	Prefire Regeneration Mode	Mode, Post-fire Regeneration Response 1/	Degree of fire Resistance 2/	Comment	References
Antelope bitterbrush	Heavy seed, animal dispersed.	Basal stem sprouts, seed germination, rapid to slow.	Very suscep-tible to moderate.	Variable results with post-burn sprouting based on season of burn, plant vigor and soil moisture situation.	Wright 1972 Blasdel & Mugnier 1956
Big sage-brush	Windborn seed.	Seed germination, slow.	Very suscep-tible.	Burning commonly used to control species.	Wright et al. 1979
Bitter & Chokecherry	Heavy seed, animal dispersed.	Stem budding, rapid to moderate.	Resistant	Establishes on hot, midsummer burns.	Anderson & Bailey 1980
Common snowberry	Rhizomes, seed.	Vigorous sprouter, rapid to moderate	Resistant		McLean 1969
Currant	Heavy, wind dispersed seed, mountain mahogany	Seed germination, slow.	Very suscep-tible.	Underburn when shrub moisture high, but understory grasses cured.	Wright et al. 1979
Green and Gray Rabbitbrush	Airborne seed.	Seed scarified, basal stem sprout, rapid.	Moderate	Common pioneer on not burns xeric sites.	Wright 1972
Horsebrush	Windborn seed.	Stem sprouting, rapid.	Moderate to resistant	Complete mortality by burning rarely documented.	Wright 1972
Ocean Spray	Windborn seed.	Basal stem sprouts, rapid.	Resistant		Wright 1972
Rabbitbrush goldenweed	Light, airborne seed.	Basal stem sprouts, moderate.	Moderate	Common pioneer in con-flagration burns.	Voland 1976
Rose	Heavy fleshy fruit, animal dispersed.	Basal stem sprouts, moderate	Moderate		Wright 1972
Serviceberry	Heavy, fleshy seed animal dispersed.	Basal stem sprouting, moderate	Moderate	Damage from burning varies with intensity and season of burn.	Wright 1972 Lyon & Stickney 1976
Spiraea	Light weight seed.	Rhizome and basal stem sprouts, moderate	Moderate		Lyon & Stickney 1976 Wright 1972 Tiedemann & Klock 1976 Wright 1978

EFFECTS OF FIRE ON SOME PACIFIC NORTHWEST PLANT SPECIES (Cont.)

<u>TREES</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>General Response to Fire</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>References</u>
Ponderosa pine		Probably most resistant to fire of any western tree.	Often killed by crown damage from intense fires.	Weaver 1968; Hall 1977; Wright 1978; Scerlatmadja 1966
Quaking aspen		Top readily killed by all but light surface fire.	The species root-suckles profusely after fire.	Bartos 1979; Bailey and Anderson 1980
Western Juniper		Trees under 6 feet tall readily killed. As trees get larger, need more intense fires.	Heavy seed dispersed by birds. Rapid reinvasion of highly disturbed sites.	Martin 1978

AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS ON CROOKED RIVER NATIONAL GRASSLAND INTRODUCED COMMUNITIES

Community	Excl. JUOC/ CHNA-ARTR/ AGCR CJS2-91	Good JUOC/ CHNA-ARTR/ AGCR CJS2-91	Fair JUOC/ CHNA-ARTR/ AGCR CJS2-91	Poor JUOC/ CHNA-ARTR/ AGCR CJS2-91	Good JUOC/ CHNA-ARTR/ AGIN CJS2-92	Fair JUOC/ CHNA-ARTR/ AGIN CJS2-92	Poor JUOC/ CHNA-ARTR/ AGIN CJS2-92
Herbage (lb/acre) ¹	529 + 69 ²	318 + 23	280 + 28	166 + 39	363 + 69	240 + 51	156 + 61
Surface rock (%)	22 + 2	3 + 1	5 + 2	5 + 3	10 + 5	4 + 4	6 + 6
Bare ground + pavement (%)	42 + 9	63 + 7	66 + 6	69 + 9	64 + 8	70 + 10	66 + 9
Moss (%)	40 + 8	28 + 6	20 + 5	19 + 7	19 + 7	19 + 8	21 + 7
Decreaser bunchgrasses (%)	37 + 4	31 + 2	26 + 2	14 + 5	32 + 5	22 + 4	12 + 5
Juniper + shrubs (%)	19 + 7	14 + 3	24 + 3	31 + 7	18 + 7	16 + 5	32 + 2

1 Herbage is all above ground herbaceous plant materials in lb/acre dry weight.

2 5% CI

AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS ON CROOKED RIVER NATIONAL GRASSLAND NATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Community	JUOC/ ARRT/ POSA-LOMA Scabland SD91-31	JUOC/ ARRT/ AGSP-FEID Flat CJS2-26	JUOC/ ARRT/ FEID-AGSP S Slope CJS2-13	JUOC/ ARRT-HODU/ AGSP-POSA N Slope CJS2-12	JUOC/ ARRT-CHVI/ FEID-BASA Steep S Canyon CJS2-31	JUOC/ PUTR/ FEID CPS2-11
Herbage (lb/acre)	30 ± 9 ²	388 ± 74	266 ± 104	375 ± 77	238 ± 75	400 ± 203
Surface rock (%)	48 ± 12	8 ± 8	24 ± 16	16 ± 13	39 ± 14	21 ± 11
Bareground + pavement (%)	32 ± 19	59 ± 10	50 ± 20	39 ± 20	29 ± 18	43 ± 24
Moss (%)	18 ± 13	20 ± 10	10 ± 10	22 ± 17	16 ± 8	25 ± 15
Decreaser bunchgrass (%)	1 ± 2	33 ± 8	23 ± 6	39 ± 14	18 ± 6	33 ± 15
Juniper + shrubs (%)	16 ± 9	29 ± 13	27 ± 12	25 ± 14	31 ± 7	34 ± 5
						53 ³

1 Juniper + shrubs includes ponderosa pine in community CPS2-11.

2 5% CI

3 Data too variable to compute a reasonable CI.

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